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ABSTRACT

This document is an information analysis paper based on a computer search of the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) database from 1966 to the present and on pertinent outside resources on the topic of suicide. The paper reviews, analyzes, and interprets the literature on suicide and points out the implications of the information for human services professionals. Part 1 of this paper presents a brief history of suicide theories, reviews selected literature on the subject, and describes some of the factors which researchers have linked to suicide. Part 2 focuses on various aspects of suicide unique to special populations, including the elderly, children, adolescents, women, and blacks. Part 3 describes counseling programs designed for prevention, intervention, and postvention, including individual and group counseling for suicide attempters and survivors, and school-based, community-based, and government programs. Advice to parents is offered. This paper concludes with a list of programs that creatively and effectively serve the needs of their local suicidal population. Printed with the paper are selections from the computer search, including complete bibliographic citations with abstracts of ERIC journal articles and documents. (ABL)

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Suicide: Theory, Identification, and Counseling Strategies

Lori J. Peters

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SUICIDE: THEORY, IDENTIFICATION, AND COUNSELING STRATEGIES

Lori J. Peters

Searchlight Plus: Relevant Resources
In High Interest Areas

AN INFORMATION ANALYSIS PAPER
Based on a computer search of the ERIC database
November 1966 through November 1985

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER
COUNSELING AND PERSONNEL SERVICES CLEARINGHOUSE
1985

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

A Searchlight Plus is an information analysis paper based on a computer search of the ERIC database from 1966 to the present and on pertinent outside resources. The paper reviews, analyzes and interprets the literature on a particular counseling topic and points out the implications of the information for human services professionals. The purpose of the Searchlight Plus is to alert readers to the wealth of information in the ERIC system and to create a product that helping professionals will find practical and useful in their own work.

Printed with the paper are selections from the computer search, including complete bibliographic citations with abstracts of ERIC journal articles and microfiche documents. Journal articles cited in the paper are identified by EJ numbers and may be read in full in the source journals. Microfiche documents are cited by ED numbers and may be read on site at more than 700 ERIC microfiche collections in the United States and abroad. Paper and microfiche reproductions are also available. Readers are invited to contact the ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services for details.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Introduction 1
Part I. Suicide: History and Theories 2
Predicting Suicide: Standardized Assessments, Behavioral Signs, and Cognitive Clues 4
High-risk Factors 6
Part 2. Suicide in Specific Populations 7
Elderly People 7
Children 8
Adolescents 9
Women 11
Blacks 13
Part 3. Prevention, Intervention and Postvention 15
Individual Counseling 15
Group Counseling 17
Advice to Parents 19
Prevention in the Schools: Death Education Programs 19
Community Programs 20
Conclusion 22
Additional References 24

SUICIDE: THEORY, IDENTIFICATION, AND COUNSELING STRATEGIES

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Introduction

Suicide is the tenth leading cause of death in the United States, with approximately 30,000 cases documented per year (ED 240 457). Perhaps even more sobering than these numbers is the fact that suicide ranks eighth as a killer of children, and is the third leading cause of death in the 15-24 age group. Suicide cuts across socioeconomic, racial, gender and age lines; it can seem to be startlingly sudden or the inevitable end to a tormented life.

Although research has delineated some factors common to groups of suicide victims, prediction has remained in large part a mystery. Some general sociological statements can be made--for example, highly industrialized and prosperous countries tend to have higher suicide rates than their less developed counterparts, and the rates are higher in societies which expect very restrained or very open emotional expression, and those which emphasize individual pride and shame (EJ 292 872). These factors, however, only scratch the surface of an explanation of suicide.

Part I of this paper presents a brief history of suicide theories, reviews selected literature on the subject, and describes some of the factors researchers have linked to suicide. Part 2 focuses on various aspects of suicide unique to specific populations, including: elderly people, children, adolescents, women, and blacks. Finally, Part 3 describes counseling programs designed for prevention, intervention and postvention, including individual and group counseling for suicide attempters and survivors, and school-based, community-based, and government programs.

Part I. Suicide: History and Theories

Edwin S. Shneidman, the co-founder of the Suicide Prevention and Crisis Intervention Center at San Mateo, and founder of the American Association on Suicidology, traced the theory of suicide, starting with the word's etymology. The word "suicide" was first defined in 1651 by Walter Charleton, according to The Oxford Dictionary, as "vindicat[ing] ones-self from . . . inevitable Calamity," and it was not considered a crime (EJ 259 090). The Roman stoic Seneca wrote, "Living is good, but living well. The wise man, therefore, lives as well as he should, not as long as he can." Opinion has long been divided on the seriousness of suicide. The excessive martyrdom of early Christians persuaded church leaders to define suicide as a sin; by the 13th century, St. Thomas Aquinas emphasized that it was a mortal sin because it usurped God's power over humanity's life and death. It is from these beginnings that the stigma and taboo have taken root in regard to suicide.

During the 18th century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau transferred the locus of power to society, and, in keeping with the ideology of the Enlightenment, discussed suicide in the absence of sin. By the 20th century, Emile Durkheim, in Le Suicide, expostulated on society's impact upon the individual, furthering the sociological view of suicide. His view was that suicide resulted from society's strength or weakness of control over the individual. Three types of suicide were thus defined: altruistic (self-sacrifice), egoistic (absence of ties to the community), and anomie (severe breakdown of the relationship between the individual and society, creating alienation and confusion).

Sigmund Freud advanced the psychological view of suicide, theorizing that such self-destructive behavior derived from unconscious hostility toward an ambivalently-viewed love object turned inward against the self. One kills oneself in order to murder the image of the loved-hated father or mother. Freud recognized that suicide was an emotional powerhouse encompassing guilt, anxiety, dependency, helplessness and hopelessness as well as rage. From Freud's theories comes the traditional view of suicide as the manifestation of the desire to kill someone else.

Theoretical and research advances over the last 50 years have added to these sociological and psychological theories, sometimes modifying them drastically. Psychological theories assume that suicide attempters suffer from mental aberrations, while sociological theories make no such assumption, instead offering a group-oriented explanation.

Psychological theories, starting with Freud's psychoanalytic approach, expanded to include the behaviorist view, which identifies the cause of suicidal ideation as inadequate reinforcement. In the first case, the attempter is treated through psychotherapy, tricyclic antidepressants, and/or electroconvulsive shock therapy. In the second, treatment entails positive rewards and reinforcement (EJ 239 119).

A third psychological approach is the humanist-existential view, fostered by Viktor Frankl, which locates the cause of suicide in the loss of meaning and purpose in life. Treatment according to this view involves logotherapy, a future-oriented form of psychotherapy in which the therapist tries to help the client detect unconscious values that could give meaning to life. Meaning can be realized through creative endeavors, experiences and contact with the Good, the True, and the Beautiful (such as loving someone), and through one's attitude toward suffering. Frankl believed that an honorable kind of suffering may be the highest human achievement (Missinne & Wilcox, 1981).

The sociological view of suicide is bolstered by research demonstrating that it is impossible to link suicide unequivocably to mental illness (EJ 223 379). According to this view, suicide is best explained by institutional and sociological variables, and is rooted less in the individual than in the character of social institutions, patterns and networks. Such factors as urbanization, poverty, racism, sexism, corporate exploitation of individuals, and other environmental stressors are encompassed by this model. Television has even been indicated as a factor in suicide: Phillips (1982) revealed that in 1977, suicides, motor vehicle deaths and non-fatal accidents rose immediately following soap opera stories. Gil (ED 146 535), in a paper presented to the American Association on Suicidology, described life as an autonomous process of the unfolding of genetically determined potential. This life process relies on needs-satisfying exchanges between individuals and their physical/social environment. Social orders of human beings can obstruct or facilitate these exchanges. The obstruction of exchange, and thus of satisfaction of developmental needs, can be defined as violence; when socially constructed institutions are the block, "structural violence" is the result. Gil postulates that suicidal urges, thoughts, desires and acts seem to be one response of individuals who feel trapped by conditions which violate the unfolding of their life process and the development of their innate potential. His theory is similar to Viktor Frankl's view in that both acknowledge the need for meaning in our lives. Gil locates the cause of lack of meaning in hierarchical organizations which treat people as means to an end, rather

than as ends in themselves. To foster a healthier society, Gil advocates replacing the *dominant cultural values of* competition, domination, exploitation, inequality, selfishness and other-negating individualism with cooperation, liberty, self-direction, equality, and genuine individuality.

A more recently developed theory of suicide is the medical view, in which emotional and psychological imbalances are thought to be chemically induced. Treatment then consists of hospitalization and chemical therapy (EJ 239 119). Other theorists explain suicidal behavior as a logical, if not necessarily rational, way to solve insurmountable dilemmas in one's life (ED 313 400). The counselor's responsibility in such a situation, as well as the legal ramifications of what has been referred to as the "right to die," are currently the subject of intense private and public controversy.

Predicting Suicide: Standardized Assessments, Behavioral Signs, and Cognitive Clues

While various instruments have been developed to predict suicide (EJ 305 114, EJ 274 079), the relationship of hopelessness and depression to suicidal intent remains unclear. The assumption that depression alone motivates suicide is unfounded, as four to eight million people per year are treated for depression (Blai, 1980), while the suicide figures are much lower, at around 30,000 per year. Part of the controversy focuses on the relationship of hopelessness as it affects suicidal intent in the presence of depression; that is, if depression is the constant, does hopelessness raise the stakes, producing a higher risk of suicide? Bedrosian and Beck (1979) indicated that hopelessness seems to account for most of the relationship between depression and suicidal intent, while Petrie and Chamberlain (EJ 286 363) found that hopelessness was a key variable in predicting suicidal behavior and ideation.

In using instruments such as the Beck Hopelessness scale, it is important to take into account the fact that people will give socially desirable answers to questions, which can distort test results. Whether this factor of "social desirability" renders standardized scales inaccurate is debated among researchers (EJ 305 114, EJ 286 363; Linehan & Nielson, 1983). In any case, the authors state that using only hopelessness and depression assessments, whether or not adjusted for social desirability, to predict suicide risk produces dangerously high levels of "false cases," that is, people who have been predicted to be non-suicidal but in fact are at risk.

In addition to standardized scales, suicide risk assessment can take the form of clues or signs for which counselors should be on the alert. Bedrosian and Beck (1979) indicate that counselors should listen for:

- Signs of hopelessness.
- Extent and duration of suicide ideation.
- Presence or absence of psychological deterrents to suicide.
- Motives for contemplating the attempt.
- Degree of preparation and communication of the idea to others.
- Client's attitude toward the contemplated attempt.
- Relative strengths of the wish to live and the wish to die.

The counselor needs to find out why the client wishes to die and what assumptions the client has made to conclude that life is not worth living. Therapy would then include presenting to clients interpretations of reality other than their own, helping them to identify their own compelling reasons for living, and exploring untried behavioral alternatives.

Erwin Ringel (1976) identifies the pre-suicidal syndrome as composed of the following:

- A feeling of constriction, in which the dynamics of personality develop in one direction only, and all others are stunted.
- Inhibition of aggression/autoaggression.
- Suicidal fantasies.

The starting point of this pattern has been described as a crisis in problem solving. As solutions remain elusive, tension, frustration and confusion increase. This failure to resolve problems results in feelings of helplessness and low self-esteem, causing tunnel vision which focuses on self-destructive hopelessness, until death is seen as the only way out (ED 256 986, ED 233 258).

Suicide can occur as a result of an inability to think rationally, a response to hallucinations or delusions, or a belief that spiritual ennoblement lies in suicide if the alternative is dishonor (EJ 239 119). Suicide can also be a logical path chosen to escape pain.

For the purposes of prediction, it is important to be aware that suicides do not always "look" like suicides. Den-Houter (EJ 239 119) reports that 14%-15% of all auto accident fatalities are suicides. Children who run out in traffic or jump off high places sometimes consciously mean to do harm to themselves. War can be the setting for an indirect method of suicide, in which soldiers try to kill others in order to be killed. Psychic surrender or numbness, as discussed by Harvard psychologist Robert Jay Lifton (1982), can be regarded as a symbolic suicide, in that one relinquishes control of his or her life to someone or something else, surrendering or unable to assume responsibility for one's actions (see also EJ 284 735).

High-risk Factors

While suicide is difficult to predict, some patterns have emerged. High-risk groups include schizophrenics and others with a history of mental illness, alcoholics and abusers of other drugs, homosexuals, and family members and friends of suicide victims. These people share a likelihood of social isolation and loss of relational support during times of crisis. Another influence in these groups is the "modeling effect," which produces behaviors similar to those observed in significant others (explaining why children attempt suicide when their parents are self-abusive with drugs or alcohol, for example). Other high-risk factors include early evidence of instability in personality or in employment, rejection by one or both parents, a crippling physical disability, a competitive or self-absorbed spouse, and disappointment in the use of one's potential (EJ 259 090).

These factors, separately or in combination, cause frustration, confusion, low self-esteem, helplessness and hopelessness, which lead to suicidal ideation and, if not counteracted by appropriate intervention, suicidal behavior.

Part 2. Suicide in Specific Populations

Describing suicide patterns on a universal level is fraught with pitfalls, as there are exceptions to every "rule" that is stated. A more useful approach may be to examine suicide rates and characteristics of selected populations, which in turn provide something of a composite picture. The populations that researchers have investigated in the U.S. include the elderly, children, adolescents, women, and blacks.

Elderly People

The highest suicide rate has traditionally been that of elderly white males (ED 244 173), although skyrocketing suicide rates among adolescents have since surpassed the elderly rate (EJ 292 863). Elderly people rarely make use of suicide prevention centers, perhaps because earlier generations viewed seeking help as a sign of weakness. Elderly black males do not commit suicide in comparable numbers to white males. The black male suicide rate peaks in early adulthood, while the white male rate climbs steadily from childhood to old age. Older people who commit suicide tend to live alone, to have lived in the same location for most or all of their lives, and to be experiencing prolonged physical illness.

Elderly women are at much lower risk of suicide than men, in both black and white populations. The overall suicide rate for the elderly has been reduced in recent years, because women, a low-risk population, comprise an increasing proportion of the elderly age group. Men, because their primary focus and source of ego satisfaction is their work, and because their family role has been that of provider, are devalued by society when they grow old and retire. When they are no longer considered contributing members of society, they lose the social approval they enjoyed during their working years. This phenomenon accounts for the climbing rate of suicide among men as they advance in age. Women, on the other hand, while they are devalued as women from birth, are socially validated for their youthful vitality and beauty and their childbearing role. When these begin to disappear in middle age, women commit suicide in increasing numbers. It is clear, however, that women who make it through middle age do not suffer the trauma elderly men experience when they are rather suddenly thrown onto society's "garbage heap," because for

women suicide rates peak in middle age, decreasing thereafter. It is also important to note that a large part of a woman's identity rests in her ties to the family, a role which never ends, while a man's role as provider can feel like it has come to an end when he stops working. The issue of gender socialization as it relates to suicide rates will be further discussed in Part 2.

Children

Suicide is not as rare among children as many assume. Two hundred suicides of children under age 13 were recorded in 1977, and this figure does not include the number of suicides reported as accidents, such as poisoning or traffic accidents. Methods vary: boys tend to use guns, while girls usually take pills or slash their wrists (EJ 252 077). The risk for girls is evenly distributed from ages 4 to 12, while the risk for boys is highest between ages 7 and 11, when interpersonal pressure and inner feelings of despair can peak (ED 212 384). Also during this time, social pressure increases for boys to assume masculine characteristics and to suppress their emotionality and femininity; on the other hand, girls are encouraged to express their feelings. Contrasting evidence of this influence is demonstrated in the countries of Sweden and Norway (EJ 252 027). The suicide rate for boys in Sweden is especially high; they are pressured to achieve in school, to be self-sufficient, and to repress emotion. In Norway, children are the emotional center of the family, and affection is not dependent upon achievement. Parents encourage their children to voice their frustrations and fight back, resulting in a higher tolerance of frustration, a greater sense of self-worth, and a lower suicide rate.

Children who are denied affection and approval may have difficulty developing the ego strength to solve emotional problems, and may fail to learn to form personal friendships or develop coping mechanisms. Social approval, usually sought in school, is often dependent on achievement. When pressure for achievement mounts and a child is unable to discuss those frustrations with his or her parents, a suicide motive may be the result (EJ 252 027).

Other factors contributing to childhood suicide include the following: absence of bonding and attachment in the early parent-child relationship, a recent death in the family, marital disintegration among parents, abandonment, academic failure, rejection by one's peer group, alcoholism, family violence, acute sibling rivalry, a disturbed

relationship with either parent, poverty, and disruption in the development of self-concept (EJ 293 679, EJ 284 390, ED 212 384). Most of these factors are related to characteristics of family organization; for example, family inhibition of change, lack of defined generational boundaries, severe spouse conflict, projection of inappropriate parental feelings on children, and symbiotic parent-child interaction (EJ 292 876).

Depressive reactions often occur as a result of these kinds of disturbances. An identifiable syndrome of depression in children includes the following behavioral characteristics: persistent sadness, social withdrawal, helplessness, social failure, anxiety, sleep and eating disturbances, and the expression of suicidal ideas and threats (EJ 293 679). Children who are not encouraged to express their feelings act on them instead, exhibiting such masked depressive behaviors as aggression, hyperactivity, hypochondria, psychosomatic illness, and/or delinquency (EJ 293 679, EJ 252 027). A child's peers can be the best predictors of suicidal risk, if they are asked the right questions. Teachers can be alert for signs of reduced intellectual performance, repeated absence from school, especially for students with a low-income background, and external locus of control (ED 212 384).

Psychotherapy and family counseling are effective countermeasures to childhood suicide ideation, although in some cases the child needs to be placed in a foster home or hospital until the family's structure and functioning can be modified. In the event that a child has experienced a significant loss, the counselor should encourage the working through of grief, assist the child in understanding death, and provide him or her with a supportive, stable relationship. The improvement of self-esteem is crucial to the prevention of childhood suicide.

Adolescents

Adolescent suicide is a serious problem, as the rate of suicide among 15 to 24 year olds has tripled between 1957 and 1975 (ED 248 445). It is estimated that 5,000 to 6,000 teenagers kill themselves each year, and at least ten times that many attempt to do so. Because many suicide attempts go unreported or are reported as accidents, the estimated number may be as high as 500,000 per year. While females attempt suicide more often than males, at a rate of 4:1, males "succeed" more often than females, at the same rate (ED 253 819).

Suicide in adolescents can be briefly described as a result of increasing alienation from society combined with a decrease in coping skills and inadequate socialization of young people to adulthood. Adolescence is a time of life when ordinary levels of stress are heightened by physical, psychological, emotional, and social changes. Increased pressure to remain in school, weakened family bonds, and intolerance of frustration brought on by an affluent society that emphasizes immediate rewards add to these stresses. Gifted adolescents face unique frustrations, including gaps between their academic and social development, and fears of intellectual inefficiency (EJ 268 345). Lacking coping mechanisms, teens can turn to escapist measures such as drugs, which further distance them from reality, and later view suicide as the only way out.

Half of the teenage suicide attempters in a recent survey reported parental problems as their motivation for the attempt; many also listed problems with the opposite sex and school, and a fifth listed either the recent suicide of a family member, or the recent death of a friend or relative (EJ 292 750). Peer problems, childhood hyperactivity, poor self-concept and drug use are also factors (EJ 306 332, EJ 292 869, EJ 269 624). It is important to note, however, that teenage suicide is not an impulsive act. Rather, it is the result of a three-step process: (1) a previous history of problems is (2) compounded by problems associated with adolescence, and (3) a precipitating event, often a death or the end of a meaningful relationship, triggers the suicide (EJ 292 750).

Warning signs of teenagers at risk can be tied to depression (indicated by a loss of weight, change in sleep patterns, fatigue, and feelings of hopelessness and low self-esteem), or to behavior (violent mood changes, disruptive bursts of hostility, or extended fantasizing). The most glaring sign is a spoken wish to die, or a threat to commit suicide. Such statements should always be taken seriously.

Counselors can help suicidal teens by being non-judgmental, by asking direct questions such as, "Have you been thinking of killing yourself?" by communicating concern and support, or by making a referral to a health care professional or a supportive teacher after evaluating the seriousness of the risk. A contract may be arranged between the counselor and student in which the student agrees not to commit suicide while interacting with the counselor (EJ 294 596, EJ 292 750).

Preventive programs are most effective when they build adolescents' self-esteem and inspire a sense of inclusion in rather than alienation from society. Programs established in churches, libraries and after school can satisfy these needs. Mental health professionals can educate students, counselors, teachers, parents and others in regular contact with adolescents about suicide facts and myths, and appropriate responses to suicidal behavior. School counselors can establish support groups for teens, train peer counselors, staff drop-in centers, and alert school officials to the seriousness of the issue. A community effort can make a difference in the teenage suicide rate.

Women

Women attempt suicide at a much higher rate than men (roughly 4:1), but actually kill themselves at a much lower rate (1:4) (ED 233 258). Women commit suicide for different reasons than do men: While severe interpersonal friction and family difficulties precipitate suicide in women, job loss and difficulties with the law are motivating factors for men (Johnson, 1979). The pattern of suicide along age lines is also different for women and men: While men commit suicide at a steadily advancing rate as they age, women peak in middle age (45-64), the rate falling thereafter (EJ 292 884). While male suicide rates correspond with the divorce rate, female suicide rates correspond with the marriage rate (ED 209 567). Although the female suicide-completion rate is lower than that of men, it has increased at a faster rate than the male rate (EJ 292 884). The explanation for these differences appears to be primarily sex role socialization and the structural inequality and devaluation of women.

Researchers have shown that men and women inhabit different social worlds (Millman & Kantor, 1975, cited in EJ 204 342). Women invest most of their identity in their relationships with other people, namely, their husbands and children, while men find the major source of ego identity to be their work. These differences may be illustrated by men's and women's relationships to five components: failure, commitment, rigidity, blame (or shame), and isolation (EJ 253 477).

> **Failure** is more obvious for men, who have external criteria for judging themselves, such as game-scoring systems or salaries. Women lack definite standards for success or failure (there are no losers in playing house, or in cleaning it), which means women are unsure when they have succeeded and can often feel inadequate, although they feel no <u>overt</u> sense of failure as men do.

Commitment. Women's varied responsibilities keep them committed to so many things that failure in one area may be compensated by success in another. While juggling these responsibilities can be frustrating, they leave women more options than men, who tend to invest themselves heavily in one field--their work. These two factors reveal the overwhelming sense of failure men feel when they do not succeed in their work.

Rigidity. On the other hand, this "narrowness" means men do not have to define their roles; they are a given. Women are now in the process of sorting out new roles, and for those who grew up with the traditional role as their ideal, the social changes can be extremely stressful--confusing new options, lowered status for the traditional homemaker, and conflicts in combining family and career.

Blame. Men tend to congratulate themselves for success and blame others for failure, while women blame themselves for failure and credit others with their successes (Clifton & Lee, 1976). Women are thus more dependent upon the reaction of others, which generally keeps their self-esteem lower than men's.

Isolation. Women have more psychologically supportive contacts than men do in their respective subcultures. It is more socially acceptable for women to ask for help and to express emotion, both of which can counteract isolation. This factor further explains the high rate of male suicide relative to women.

Another difference between men and women is autonomy. Because of disparities in labor distribution, pay differences, and legal rights, women have less structural autonomy than men. Lack of autonomy produces depression (Johnson, 1979), which, along with socialization to be passive and dependent, can be a lethal threat to women's lives.

This passivity helps explain the gap between male and female rates, both in attempting and in completing suicide. In a study by Clifton and Lee (1976), women scored lower on suicidal proneness, higher on self-destruction and lower on self-favorability and self-confidence than men. Women also reacted more passively to situations than did men. This passivity is consistent with low self-confidence, which may preclude direct action and prompt women to settle for a decrease in life's effectiveness and wait for external events to make the final decision. Women often do not have the ego strength it takes to act by taking their own lives. Traditional female socialization teaches passivity, dependence, learned helplessness, and other-directedness, which lead to a lack of individuation and to

submersion in a group (the family) where one feels trapped. Researcher Wilson (EJ 253 477) concludes that someone trained to be both dependent and passive might attempt suicide as an expression of anger against those perceived to be the cause of stress. Indeed, many female suicide attempters use their self-destructive behavior as a passive/aggressive way of bringing marital disharmony to a head (ED 159 568).

Disordered family backgrounds, unemployment, a history of suicide attempts, alcoholism, poor health, low social integration, psychological malfunctioning and family conflict are all contributing factors in suicide for women; many contribute to suicide for men as well. What is unique to women, however, is that their role in society as defined by their sex can set the stage for suicide. It is significant that Japan, in which women's place in the home and family is rigidly defined, had the highest female suicide rate in the world until 1960. In the words of one researcher, "Acceptance of the so-called female role can literally make a woman mentally ill" (Erlich, 1975, cited in EJ 147 781). It can also bring her to attempt suicide.

Men and women are psychologically damaged by their socialization--men, because they are taught not to express their feelings and that it is shameful to ask for help, and women, because they are taught to do nothing for themselves, to be passive and dependent on others for their self-esteem as well as for their livelihood. Current changes in social views of gender identity and socialization, although slow, will go a long way toward improving the psychological health of both groups.

Blacks

Black male suicide rates differ from those of whites in that they peak during youth, while white rates increase steadily with age (EJ 278 960, ED 156 766). The gap between the rates of black males and females is increasing in every region of the U.S. except the West, with rates for women lower than rates for men (ED 190 726). The rate for young black men, 18-25, is three times higher than that for young black women (ED 182 396). It is clear that social factors impinge on black suicide rates: A decrease in black solidarity caused by the stresses of overt racism, low-status occupations (which also contribute to suicide among whites) and low self-esteem resulting from socioeconomic barriers contribute to the high rate of young black male suicide. Black children also suffer from inadequate mental health care, which can contribute to suicide (Edelman, 1980).

Black suicide attempters tend to kill themselves for different reasons than do whites. The precipitating event for blacks is more likely to be the loss of a love partner, which takes place in the context of negative values toward blacks and pressures within the group. For whites, it is more likely to be long-standing poor social functioning in work and in interpersonal relationships, as well as long-term difficulty with daily problem solving (ED 159 570). Black women are also more likely to attempt or plan suicide around the loss or threatened loss of a love relationship than are white women. For both whites and blacks, family conflict may be the precipitating event, but for black women the clash would be a conflict in values or value orientation.

Low self-esteem results from living in a dominant culture that ignores or devalues one's own culture. Low self-esteem can lead to depression, hopelessness and eventually to suicide if no one or nothing intercedes. This pattern is reflected in other subcultures; in the period between 1975 and 1979, the Native Alaskan suicide rate, at 90.9/100,000, was more than seven times the national average (EJ 284 436), and among Native American adolescents, the rate has risen over 1000% in the past 20 years to become the second most frequent cause of death in the 10-20 age group (ED 245 847).

The black community has been organized in part around social gatherings such as the church, parent-teacher associations, and fraternal organizations. One means of decreasing the rate of young black suicide may be involvement in such organizations, which expose people to more community support systems (ED 190 726). Family counseling is also suggested, although the "family" can be a group of people associated for reasons other than blood relationship. The counseling would involve a two-fold effort fostering empowerment in the individual, and better communication and social skills in the group (ED 159 570). In this way, the self-esteem vital to a positive attitude toward life can be bolstered.

Part 3. Prevention, Intervention and Postvention

Prevention, intervention and postvention are the three steps in the counseling process for suicide attempters. Intervention and postvention are also useful for survivors of a suicidal loss. This section describes counseling therapies for the suicidal individual as well as for groups of suicide attempters and suicide survivors. It also discusses strategies parents can use to prevent the suicide of their children and programs schools can implement toward that end. Finally, a list of model community programs and centers is presented, along with brief descriptions of their services.

Individual Counseling

Counseling strategies vary according to the suicide attempter's motivation for making the attempt, as well as the theoretical orientation of the counselor. Beck (1974) favors a target approach of cognitive modification, whereby the problem of depression is broken down into specific, manageable parts, be they emotional, motivational, cognitive, behavioral, or physiological. The second step is to select specific parts to be worked on; often the behavioral components are chosen first, such as passivity or low self-esteem. The third step is to determine the types of therapeutic intervention appropriate for a specific client. It is important in this case to design programs to effect attitude change or the benefit will be only temporary. The counselor needs to break the vicious cycle of depression and create motivation in the client; the activity presented to the client must therefore have some specific rationale. Reality checking is often a part of this approach.

Another approach is designed for high-risk attempters. The counselor discusses the form(s) of self-injury familiar to the attempter and works through all of the possible deterrents to this behavior. The counselor then makes a written contract with the client in which the client agrees not to attempt or commit suicide while in therapy. The contract is renewed at least weekly in person, so that the counselor remains in close contact with the client. The contract also includes steps the client will make toward preventing his or her suicide, a resource list of people and agencies to whom the client can turn for support, and an ongoing list of the suicide prevention classes the client will attend. Both the client and counselor keep copies of the contract (ED 251 747).

Suicide attempters are not alone in their needs for therapeutic assistance; those who have lost a loved one to suicide, called "suicide survivors," are also in need of help. Suicide survivors feel responsible for their loss, have had no warning and thus no ability to plan for the death, and receive little support from others because suicidal deaths are societally stigmatized (ED 240 457). The guilt, hostility, rage, anger, loss, emptiness and the subsequent prolonged period of self-questioning need to be worked through.

Counseling professionals can help by:

- Recognizing survivors' needs for services.
- Spreading the word to other professionals.
- Becoming knowledgeable in suicidology and bereavement.
- Developing skill in techniques of self-help and support groups.
- Working in an interdisciplinary manner with coroners, police, nurses, physicians, social workers, psychologists and clergy.

Helping professionals can also be considered survivors, because they often feel a great sense of loss after an individual with whom they have worked commits suicide. Law enforcement personnel and even members of a large organization can also experience these feelings. Bernhardt and Praeger (ED 237 921) have written several short pieces on this topic, including one on training counselors to work with survivors. This document is highly recommended for counselors who want to educate themselves about the myths and facts surrounding suicide. The paper also contains guidelines for working with survivors written by survivors themselves.

Children who have lost a parent are a special sub-group of survivors. Hammond (EJ 229 802) suggests that counselors advise the surviving parent to tell children the truth about the death now, not later; to encourage children and the remaining parent to express their feelings to each other, and to take the children to the funeral, as their presence will facilitate the grieving process. It is also helpful for parents to create an atmosphere in which it is okay to talk about the dead parent, recalling funny stories and happy and unhappy incidents involving the dead parent. Children should also be able to tell others that their parent died, since talking about the experience is therapeutic. Teachers can help as well by taking time in class to discuss the parent's death, using a short book such as My Grandpa

Died Today (Fassler, 1983) for elementary-age children, or Learning to Say Goodbye When a Parent Dies (LeShan, 1971) for junior-high level.

Group Counseling

For suicide attempters, Hipple (EJ 269 583) advises that there should be three facilitators per group, so that at least two can be at each session, because working with suicide attempters is so draining. The facilitators should be licensed counselors or therapists, and should be active, directive, confrontative yet accepting, and possessing a high tolerance for dependent behavior. The groups should meet preferably more than once a week, and clients should be selected on the basis of their lack of involvement with drugs and a minimum age of 18; as more women attempt suicide than men, there will probably be more women in the group. Limits to be set include: no secrets between group members; no behavioral acting-out; and a limit to confidentiality, as the counselors have a professional obligation to report those at serious risk of attempting suicide. An explanation of recordkeeping and the signing of a "stay-alive" contract are also elements of group process. The groups, which run from six weeks to six months or a year, depending on the individual needs of the clients, offer skills training in self-responsibility and self-management, focusing on one's good qualities, planning for the future, and reaching out to significant others for support. A significant problem sometimes arising in these groups is the loss of a member of the group to suicide; in these instances, the counselors should allow for grief and for "debriefing" (talking about the member). Groups such as these, which can be coordinated between city or county mental health systems and a sponsoring agency or project, can provide models of control and empathy (which gives a feeling of accomplishment to those members who have progressed in counseling); a place to be less intense than in a one-to-one setting; opportunities to learn from others about their own interpersonal processes; and a chance to seek counseling without fear of being labeled "crazy" (EJ 223 380).

Groups for suicide survivors are a growing phenomenon, thanks to the work of people such as Adina Wrobleski of Minneapolis-St. Paul. After losing her daughter to suicide, this woman undertook an in-depth study of suicide, and then began to facilitate grief groups for survivors (EJ 306 340). Police, medical examiners and funeral directors

publicized the group, and soon referrals were coming from the crisis intervention center, mental health professionals, clergy, social workers, community helplines, community agencies and hospitals. The group has also received extensive media coverage. Other groups have since sprung up in neighboring regions.

The predominant age range of people in the group is from mid-twenties to 50, although the extremes are 10 to 70. Survivors come to an average of six meetings over a period of three to six months; the meetings are held twice a month, from 7:30 to 9:30. Since the leaders of the groups donate their time, and meetings are held in locations for which no rental fee is charged, virtually no costs are associated with running the groups. The meetings start with introductions and then are unstructured, with individuals bringing up problems to be discussed. In this atmosphere, a spirit of helpfulness and intimacy is fostered, where the group members become a surrogate family or support group in place of friends and family members who are frightened and stigmatized by the suicide, or are repressing their feelings entirely. No euphemisms are used in talking about the deaths; some feel fortunate after hearing the details of a more grisly experience than their own; and often, relief laughter fills the room. Ms. Wrobleski has found that survivors mostly need to be reassured that what they are experiencing is normal. The advantage of working with a group of survivors is that people who have advanced past a particularly rough stage in the grief process can be models for those still facing an uphill battle. While survivors are permanently changed by their experience with suicide, these groups can help them work through the bewilderment, grief and denial they usually feel. Unfortunately, the people who come to the groups are those most likely to make it without them, since they are able to express their feelings and ask for help. Those who drop out are usually repressing their feelings, which blocks the grieving process.

Another group counseling experience for survivors is based on Frankl's humanist-existential theories (Missinne & Wilcox, 1981). In the humanist-existential view, people who attempt to kill themselves are dissatisfied with themselves, feel imprisoned in unhappy situations and are suffering from an "inner vacuum." This therapy works best in a group setting because others can share their problems and solutions. The counselor acts as a facilitator, helping clients to realize that:

- They are part of a universal order.
- Every person is unique, can find answers to his or her own problems, and must take responsibility for them.
- The conscience can never be wrong, it can only be blocked or frustrated.

Advice to Parents

A mother whose son committed suicide recently testitied in a Congressional hearing on teenage suicide (ED 258 118). Her advice to parents is to listen and to observe one's child or children. Spending more time alone, exhibiting more anger than usual, or the recent loss of a friend can all be warning signals. If the child inquires about suicide, ask him or her directly, "Are you thinking of suicide?" This clue is perhaps the most important to tune into, since between 75% and 80% of all suicide victims talk about their plans beforehand (ED 258 118, ED 233 258).

An excellent resource for parents suffering from the loss of a child through any cause of death is Letting Go With Love: The Grieving Process (ED 256 986). Chapter ten deals exclusively with suicide survivors, and a list of sensitive suggestions on communicating appropriately with survivors is included in an appendix. The author identifies the stages in the grief process as follows: (1) shock and disbelief, lasting approximately two weeks; (2) confusion and relief, with more frequent thoughts about the dead person, lasting about two months. During this time the survivor should get rid of or put away physical reminders of the victim, and should be gentle with him or herself. (3) During the period of three months to a year after the event, the survivor will feel emotional confusion and turmoil, depression, and anger. (4) "Full" recovery can take one to two years, depending on the survivor's personality, events surrounding the death, the way he or she has dealt with grief in the past, and his or her relationship to the loved one.

Prevention in the Schools: Death Education Programs

Death education programs are becoming more and more accepted in the schools because they are so effective in eliminating erroneous assumptions children make about death, and because they stimulate dialogue between students that can prepare them for the loss of a loved one, or help them grieve for one already dead through suicide or some other cause. Informal discussions led by teachers on depression and self-destructive behavior can be significant (EJ 314 598), as are more formally structured programs. There is a need to educate young children about death, because it can seem unreal and incomprehensible to them until about the fourth grade. If the topic is not discussed at home, the child will be even less likely to conceive of death as permanent.

One particularly creative educational program developed by the Suicide Prevention Center (SPC) of Dayton, Ohio involves a puppet show (EJ 313 382). The show is comprised of short vignettes (2-3 minutes) followed by discussions (5-10 minutes), the program running a total of 45 minutes. Some time before the show, the SPC gives the classroom teacher a packet of material, including information on death, how to handle talking about death to children, exercises to implement in the classroom, answers to children's most frequently asked questions, and a resource list of books and audiovisual materials for children and adults on death. Staff members of the SPC then come into the classroom with puppets to present vignettes on the nature of life and death, or the teacher can choose to receive a puppet package, "Life and Death: Elementary School Puppet Show," which provides puppet scripts and other information regarding the "performance." The SPC performs all services without charge. Preference for the puppet shows goes to schools that have previously asked the SPC to provide an inservice presentation on suicide to their entire administrative and teaching staff. Run since 1981, the program has drawn no complaints. Its effectiveness has been measured in the enjoyment children experience from the presentation and in teachers' reports of children who had explained death to younger siblings not involved in the program. The SPC's belief is that children with a clearer understanding of the nature of death may be expected to view suicide as a less attractive behavior during a time of depression or agitation.

Inservice workshops for school personnel--teachers, counselors, school nurses, and others--can help children by providing them with an environment liberally sprinkled with resource people able to recognize the signs of suicidal depression and respond effectively to suicidal students.

Community Programs

Communities can sponsor a wide variety of programs to aid in the prevention of suicide in children, adolescents, and adults. Reference materials for those designing educational programs have been extensively documented (ED 219 658, ED 218 558, ED 206 967), as have training programs for telephone hotlines (ED 241 886, ED 176 147). One such training program involves a three-and-a-half-hour presentation made to small groups of paraprofessionals and professionals who might serve as hotline staffers (ED 241 886). Staffers are taught communication skills, crisis

intervention techniques and the nature of suicidal crisis. Since the suicidal gesture is an act of communication, telephone hotlines seem to be an effective deterrent.

Home visitation programs, staffed by social workers and counselors and funded through private agencies or community mental health centers, can be an effective therapeutic measure for adolescents. Home visitation programs offer these advantages (EJ 239 119):

- Intrafamilial communications can be analyzed.
- Adolescent clients are comfortable in their familiar settings.
- Parents don't have to make appointments and rush to be on time.
- In 80% of the cases seen at home, fathers are present, aiding the social worker in understanding family dynamics.
- The helping professional can more easily assess the client's neighborhood, school, and community facilities from the vantage point of the client's home.

Home visitation programs can also be useful for adult suicide attempters who are hesitant to attend counseling sessions because of fear, embarrassment of physical limitation such as lack of access to a car. One effective program is run through the Crisis Intervention Unit of the Department of Psychiatry in Toronto East General Hospital (Fitchette & Syer, 1977). Trained volunteers contact patients through the emergency department and maintain home visits until the crisis can be resolved, or until the individual can be cared for by an appropriate agency. The program is unique in that:

- Initial emergency intervention takes place face to face.
- Home visits are a follow-up to emergency resuscitation, not an actual intervention.
- Home visits are a series of befriending-counseling sessions, rather than a one-time-only meeting.
- The program focuses on reduction of suicidal distress, and referral is considered a secondary function.
- The program is staffed by trained senior volunteers accompanied only on the initial visit by a professional staff volunteer.

The goals of the program are to reduce suicidal risk, to foster the establishment of a befriending, problem-solving relationship with the client, and to reduce depression. Volunteers, who are trained for four weeks and perform

their work with ongoing supervision, have advantages over their professional colleagues in that their time with clients is not restricted to 50 minutes and they are freer to see the client outside of the home setting than a professional would be. The volunteer can also bring family members and friends into his or her meetings with the client if the volunteer believes it would be beneficial.

Conclusion

The following list of programs that creatively and effectively serve the needs of their local suicidal populations is provided as a conclusion. It is not a comprehensive list, but suggests some of the exemplary programs, currently being implemented or already established, that provide prevention, intervention and/or postvention services to suicide attempters and their loved ones.

I'm Special, run by the Charlotte Drug Education Center of Charlotte, North Carolina, teaches adolescents self-awareness, interpersonal skills, and awareness of resources available to meet their needs in constructive ways (EJ 301 001).

The Adolescent Suicidal Prevention Center of Fairfax County, Virginia. This comprehensive program, with an advisory committee composed of representatives from the school system, mental health centers, the medical association, the police department and the mental health association, implemented training for teachers in communication skills and suicide risk identification; coordinated programs for parents run by the PTA; and coordinated programs for students, run by the schools. In one year the number of suicides in their community fell from more than 20 to 5; the next year, there were only three. The advisory committee hopes to organize awareness sessions for school administrators as well as for parents and teachers (ED 258 118).

The Suicide and Crisis Center of Dallas, Texas. This center operates a crisis line; a speaker's bureau for schools, churches, and civic groups; an eight-session group for survivors, called Survivors of Suicide (SOS); and professional consultation and inservice training programs. It also coordinates the Suicide Attempters Program for individuals at

high risk, which involves training hospital personnel and outreach teams, as well as running a support group for attempters (ED 233 258).

California Senate Bill No. 947. This bill, if passed, would provide for the development of a statewide youth suicide program to be coordinated with school programs. Classroom instruction would be complemented by such community-based programs as positive peer group programs, a 24-hour hotline, programs to collect data on youth suicide attempts, intervention and postvention services, parent education and training programs, and teacher training programs (ED 258 118).

These programs cannot perform miracles, but they have demonstrated that they can make a marked difference in the lives of confused, unhappy and tormented people who vacillate between life and death.

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Blai, B., Jr. (1980). Depressive illness: Pervasive yet mystifying. Gradyville, PA: Author. (ED 201 900)

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Phillips, D. P. (1982). The impact of fictional television stories on U.S. fatalities: New evidence on the effect of the mass media on violence. American Journal of Sociology, 87(6), 1340-1359. (EJ 266 311)

Ringel, E. (1976). The presuicidal syndrome. Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, 6(3), 131-149. (EJ 154 638)

Tessman, L. H. (1978). Children of parting parents. New York: Jason Aronson, Inc.

FORMAT OF ERIC JOURNAL ARTICLES (EJ NUMBERS)
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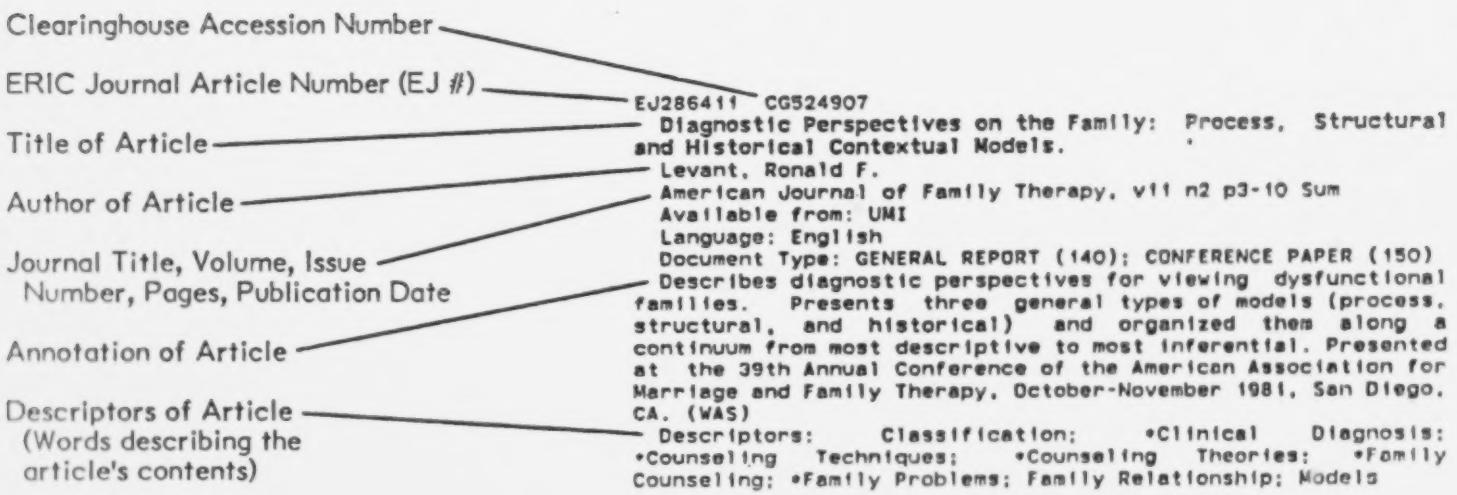
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Annotation of Article
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EJ286411 CG524907
Diagnostic Perspectives on the Family: Process, Structural and Historical Contextual Models.
Levant, Ronald F.
American Journal of Family Therapy, v11 n2 p3-10 Sum
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: GENERAL REPORT (140); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Describes diagnostic perspectives for viewing dysfunctional families. Presents three general types of models (process, structural, and historical) and organized them along a continuum from most descriptive to most inferential. Presented at the 39th Annual Conference of the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy, October-November 1981, San Diego, CA. (WAS)
Descriptors: Classification; *Clinical Diagnosis; *Counseling Techniques; *Counseling Theories; *Family Counseling; *Family Problems; Family Relationship; Models

JOURNAL ARTICLES ARE AVAILABLE ONLY IN THE JOURNALS CITED. THE ARTICLES ARE NOT ON MICROFICHE.

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

EJ320797 CG528768
Religion and the Family.
Thomas, Darwin L., Ed.
Journal of Marriage and the Family, v47 n2 p369-458 May 1985
Includes seven articles on religion and the family by the following authors: Darwin Thomas and Gwendolyn Henry, Arland Thornton, William D'Antonio, Howard Bahr and Bruce Chadwick, Merlin Brinkerhoff and Marlene Mackie, Steven Stack, and Patrick McNamara.
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070); POSITION PAPER (120); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV85
Examines religion's place in the social sciences, reciprocal influences of family and religion, cohesion/polarization in American Catholic families, religion in Middletown, USA, gender and religion in Canadian and American students, domestic/religious individualism and suicide, and the New Christian Right's view of the family. (BH)
Descriptors: *Catholics; Change; *Family (Sociological Unit); Family Life; *Religion; *Religious Factors; Sex; Social Sciences; *Student Attitudes; *Suicide
Identifiers: Canada; Middletown; *New Christian Right; Reciprocal Interdependence

EJ319909 EC172881
Suicide Intervention Strategies for the Adolescent.
Shamoo, Tonia K.; Patros, Philip G.
Techniques, v1 n4 p297-303 Apr 1985 Journal Availability: see, EC 172 878.
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Journal Announcement: CIJOCT85
Eight strategies that work on the affective, the cognitive, and the behavioral levels are presented for suicidal adolescents. Approaches include contracts, active listening, and clarification of the immediate crisis. (Author/CL)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *Counseling Techniques; Emotional Problems; *Intervention; Prevention; *Suicide

EJ318465 EC172671
Suicide among the Gifted.
McCants, Gayle F
G/C/T, n38 p27-29 May-Jun 1985
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Journal Announcement: CIJSEP85
The article reviews incidence and reasons for suicide among adolescents and considers whether gifted students are predisposed to suicide. Clues to the suicide intention include talking about death and manifestations of depression. (CL)
Descriptors: Adolescents; Behavior Patterns; Depression (Psychology); *Emotional Problems; *Gifted; *Prevention; *Suicide

EJ314900 CG528005
Attitudes toward Life and Death in Suicidal, Normal, and Chronically Ill Children: An Extended Replication.
Orbach, Israel; And Others
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, v52 n6 p1020-27 Dec 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUL85
Evaluated attitudes toward life and death held by suicidal, chronically ill, and normal children (N=84) by obtaining answers to questions about fairy tales representing attraction or repulsion by life or death. Each group had a unique response profile that differentiated it from the others. (BH)
Descriptors: *Childhood Attitudes; Children; *Death; *Diseases; Elementary Education; *Life Satisfaction; *Suicide

EJ314598 SP514727
Classroom Discussion of Suicide: An Intervention Tool for the Teacher.
Johnson, Wanda Y.
Contemporary Education, v56 n2 p114-17 Win 1985
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUN85
Teachers can play a significant role in adolescent suicide prevention by encouraging classroom discussion on depression and self-destructive behavior. Effectiveness of suicide prevention programs are discussed. Myths and signs of impending suicide are listed. (DF)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *Coping; *Discussion (Teaching Technique); Emotional Problems; Prevention; Secondary Education; *Suicide; Teacher Role

EJ313417 CG527929
Factorial Structure of the Aftermath of Suicide Instrument.
Spence, N. D.; And Others
Journal of Clinical Psychology, v40 n6 p1426-30 Nov 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUN85
Administered the Aftermath of Suicide Instrument to 54 adults. Factor analysis of their responses identified five factors, but only one of these was similar to any of the

(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

original factors. While the content of the Aftermath of Suicide Instrument remains valid, its factorial structure requires further clarification. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adults; Emotional Response; Factor Structure; Foreign Countries; *Social Attitudes; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Aftermath of Suicide Instrument; Australia

EJ313406 CG527918
A Predictive Approach to Suicide Notes of Young and Old People from Freud's Formulations with Regard to Suicide.
Leenaars, Antoon A.; Balance, William D. G.
Journal of Clinical Psychology, v40 n6 p1362-64 Nov 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUN85
Judged the contents of 52 suicide notes based on Freud's formulations. Results indicated that 25 protocol sentences discriminated significantly as a set in favor of the notes of young people, which were more self-critical, harsh, perceiving oneself as having little worth, and treating oneself as an object. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Age Differences; Foreign Countries; Older Adults; *Suicide; Young Adults
Identifiers: Canada; Freud (Sigmund); *Suicide Notes

EJ313403 CG527915
Hopelessness, Social Desirability, and Suicidal Behavior: A Need for Conceptual and Empirical Disentanglement.
Holden, Ronald R.; Mendonca, James D.
Journal of Clinical Psychology, v40 n6 p1342-45 Nov 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUN85
Reviews research which suggests that the measurement of hopelessness has not been independent of social desirability. Suggests that the theoretical and clinical usefulness of assessing hopelessness depends on the use of theoretically explicit instruments to assess independently content and response styles with clinically relevant populations. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: Depression (Psychology); Foreign Countries; Literature Reviews; Measurement Techniques; *Suicide
Identifiers: Canada; *Hopelessness; *Social Desirability

EJ313400 CG527912
Suicide: Issues of Prevention, Intervention, and Facilitation.
Nelson, Franklyn L.
Journal of Clinical Psychology, v40 n6 p1328-33 Nov 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070); POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUN85
Discusses the concept of suicide intervention which allows for the possibility of death facilitation as well as prevention. A proposed suicide intervention model is contrasted with the goals and methods of existing suicide prevention and crisis counseling services. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Intervention; Life Satisfaction; Models; *Prevention; Quality of Life; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Euthanasia; Right to Die

EJ313382 CG527894
Preventing Child Suicide: The Elementary School Death Education Puppet Show.
Bernhardt, G. R.; Praeger, Susan G.
Journal of Counseling & Development, v63 n5 p311-12 Jan 1985
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUN85
Looks at a program for death education at the elementary school level in the belief that children's mistaken conceptualizations about and around death can be a contributing cause of childhood suicide. Suggests the use of puppets as a strategy for the introduction of death education. (LLL)
Descriptors: *Death; Educational Strategies; Elementary Education; *Elementary School Students; Prevention; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Puppet Show

EJ313375 CG527887
Interviewing College Students in Crisis.
Hersh, Jeffrey B.
Journal of Counseling & Development, v63 n5 p286-89 Jan 1985
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); GENERAL REPORT (140)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUN85
Target Audience: Counselors; Practitioners
Presents a five-step model of a crisis interview and the special considerations in working with the suicidal and assaultive student for use by college counseling professionals. Discusses the special cases of suicidal and homocidal/assaultive potential. (LLL)
Descriptors: *College Students; Counseling Services; *Crisis Intervention; Ethics; Higher Education; Models; *Suicide; *Violence

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

EJ313031 SP514669
Active Suicide Intervention by a Campus Mental Health Service: Operation and Rationale.
Dashef, Stephen S.
Journal of American College Health, v33 n3 p118-22 Dec 1984
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY85
Development of a college mental health service concerned with suicide intervention is described. Primary prevention programs emphasized ties with other agencies to facilitate referrals while secondary prevention programs encouraged psychotherapy and family involvement. (Author/DF)
Descriptors: College Students; Coping; *Crisis Intervention Emotional Disturbances; Higher Education; *Mental Health Programs; *Prevention; *Program Development; *Suicide

EJ311748 EA518503
The Process and the Technique of Managing Schoolwide Tragedy.
Wall, F. Edward; Viers, Lawrence A.
NASSP Bulletin, v69 n478 p101-04 Feb 1985
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141); POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY85
Target Audience: Administrators; Practitioners
The suicide of a competent and popular teacher required rapid but careful response by administrators at a midwestern high school. This article explains how faculty members and students were informed and how crisis specialists were brought in to help respond to strong student reactions. (PGD)
Descriptors: *Crisis Intervention; Death; Group Counseling; High Schools; Student Reaction; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Teacher Death

EJ311169 CG527627
A Longitudinal Analysis of the Linkage between Suicide, Unemployment, and Marital Dissolution.
Wasserman, Ira M.
Journal of Marriage and the Family, v46 n4 p853-59 Nov 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PRACTICUM PAPER (043)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY85
Explores the linkage of divorce and suicide from 1964 to 1977, controlling for variations in unemployment. Findings demonstrated that, even with controls, the divorce rate explains variations in the suicide rate, suggesting that the kinship system is being greatly altered, which increases the propensity toward suicide. (JAC)
Descriptors: Adults; *Divorce; Longitudinal Studies; *Suicide; *Unemployment

EJ311120 CG527578
The School Counselor's Role in the Communication of Suicidal Ideation by Adolescents.
Wellman, Mary M.
School Counselor, v32 n2 p104-09 Nov 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); GENERAL REPORT (140)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY85
Presents a five stage model (Jacobs, 1980) of suicidal behavior in adolescents, with a discussion based on observation of three case studies. A second method of communicating suicidal notions through a two-step progression is described, and intervention issues are discussed. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Case Studies; *Counselor Role; High Risk Persons; Models; School Counseling; Secondary Education; *Suicide

EJ311112 CG527570
Household Crowding, Loneliness and Suicide Ideation.
Wenz, Friedrich V.
Psychology: A Quarterly Journal of Human Behavior, v21 n2 p25-29 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY85
Examined household crowding and loneliness and their effect on suicide ideation among a general sample of the population (N=247) in an urban area. Data indicated that the variables of household crowding and loneliness were significantly associated with the extent of suicide ideation. (LLL)
Descriptors: Adults; *Crowding; Family Environment; Housing *Loneliness; *Suicide; Urban Environment

EJ310980 UD511288
Non-fatal Suicidal and Life-threatening Behavior among 13- to 17-Year Old Adolescents Seeking Emergency Medical Care.
Deykin, Eva Y.; And Others
American Journal of Public Health, v75 n1 p90-92 Jan 1985
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJAPR85
In suicidal behavior emergency room admissions of adolescents at Brockton Hospital (Massachusetts), females predominated over males by almost two to one. Also, repeat episodes of self-inflicted injury were common among females. The type of the initial episode was a powerful predictor of a repeat occurrence. (Author/KH)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Sex Differences; *Suicide

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

EJ309691 CG527538
Rational Suicide and the Terminally Ill Cancer Patient.
Siegel, Karolynn; Tuckel, Peter
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v15 n3 p263-69 198 1985
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJAPR85
Reviews research concerning the nature of the relationship between cancer and suicide and considers its implications on the rational suicide movement. Findings do not indicate a higher incidence of suicide among cancer patients, questioning the rational suicide position. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Cancer; Literature Reviews; *Patients; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Terminal Illness

EJ308096 CG527337
Religiosity and United States Suicide Rates, 1972-1978.
Martin, William T.
Journal of Clinical Psychology, v40 n5 p1166-69 Sep 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAR85
Related annual variations in United States suicide rates between 1972 and 1978 to annual variations in church attendance of representative subpopulations of the United States (N=1,500). Results supported the general hypothesis that religiosity deters suicide. (LLL)
Descriptors: Racial Differences; *Religious Factors; Sex Differences; *Suicide

EJ306340 CG527128
The Suicide Survivors Grief Group.
Wrobleski, Adina
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v15 n2 p173-84 198 1985
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB85
Describes the Suicide Survivors Grief Group and presents the structure, dynamics, and problems of survivors, as well as the unique problems of grief in suicide death. Concluded that as long as suicide death is tabooed and stigmatized, there will be a need for separate grief groups for suicide survivors. (JAC)
Descriptors: Emotional Problems; *Grief; Program Descriptions; *Social Support Groups; Stress Variables; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Suicide Survivors Grief Group; *Survivors

EJ306332 CG527120
Variables Related to Serious Suicidal Thoughts among College Students.
Wright, Loyd S.; And Others
NASPA Journal, v22 n1 p57-64 Sum 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB85
Surveyd 1,768 students to examine the incidence of suicidal thoughts. Results showed 5.7 percent of the males and 6.1 percent of the females had recently considered suicide, citing family problems, poor self-concept, drug abuse, delinquency, and inner turmoil. (JAC)
Descriptors: *College Students; Delinquency; Drug Abuse; Family Problems; Higher Education; *Predictor Variables; Self Concept; Sex Differences; Student Adjustment; Student Personnel Services; *Suicide

EJ305114 CG526927
Will the Real Social Desirability Please Stand Up? Hopelessness, Depression, Social Desirability, and the Prediction of Suicidal Behavior.
Strosahl, Kirk D.; And Others
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, v52 n3 p449-57 Jun 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN85
Analyzed the clinical utility of including social desirability (SD) assessment in the risk assessment and prediction of suicidal behavior in both a general population (N=197) and psychiatric sample (N=96). Results indicated that SD assessment is useful, particularly among psychiatric patients and when historical reports of suicidal behavior are involved. (LLL)
Descriptors: *Depression (Psychology); Predictor Variables; *Suicide
Identifiers: Crown Marlowe Scale; *Hopelessness; *Social Desirability

EJ302560 CG526731
Suicide and Ethics.
Battin, Margaret P., Ed.; Maris, Ronald W., Ed.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v13 n4 p240-345 Win 1983 Special issue on suicide and ethics.
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: REVIEW LITERATURE (070); POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV84
Presents five articles by philosophers and a psychiatrist on the ethics of suicide, as well as comments and a literature
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

review. Discusses the rationality and morality of suicide from several philosophical viewpoints including self-ownership, Kant's theories, and a libertarian perspective. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Ethics; *Moral Values; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Rationality

EJ302549 CG526720
Adolescent Suicide: An Annotated Bibliography for Children and Counselors.
Craver, Kathleen W.
School Counselor, v31 n5 p467-76 May 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV84
Target Audience: Counselors; Practitioners
Provides teenagers, counselors, parents, and other support personnel with a list of books, audiovisual materials and articles pertaining to adolescent suicide. Discusses suicide from a historical/philosophical perspective to step-by-step approaches to intervention and therapy. (LLL)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Annotated Bibliographies; *Counseling Techniques; Counselor Role; Elementary Secondary Education; Parent Role; *Prevention; *Suicide; Teacher Role

EJ302493 CG526664
The Role of Drugs in Adolescent Suicide Attempts.
McKenry, Patrick C.; And Others
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v13 n3 p166-75 Fall 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV84
Describes drug histories of 46 adolescent suicide attempters and their parents compared with a group of nonattempters and their parents on selected measures of drug use. Findings indicated that adolescent drug use is closely related to and perhaps symptomatic of suicidal behaviors and overall pathology. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *Drug Use; *Parents; Psychopathology; Secondary Education; *Suicide

EJ302492 CG526663
Homicide Followed by Suicide: Los Angeles, 1970-1979.
Allen, Nancy H.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v13 n3 p155-65 Fall 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV84
Compared 104 homicides followed by suicide in Los Angeles during 1970-1979 to West's findings for England and Wales, 1954-1961. Variables discussed are age, ethnicity, sex distribution of offenders and victims, relationship between them, methods, alcohol content, suicide notes, depression, and physical illness. (JAC)
Descriptors: Cross Cultural Studies; *Suicide
Identifiers: California (Los Angeles); England; *Homicide; Wales

EJ302491 CG526662
Suicide among Older People: Projections for the Future.
Haas, Ann Pollinger; Hendin, Herbert
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v13 n3 p147-54 Fall 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV84
Demonstrates the relationship between cohort size and longitudinal suicide rates, with reference to four particular cohorts. Combines this perspective with projected population increases among older age groups to estimate the scope of the problem of suicide among older people during the early decades of the next century. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: Cohort Analysis; Futures (of Society); *Older Adults; *Suicide

EJ302190 UD510850
Suicide and the Contemporary Woman: Are Male and Female Suicide Rates Converging?
Steffensmeier, Renee Hoffman
Sex Roles, v10 n7-8 p613-31 Apr 1984
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJOCT84
Examination of White suicide rates, 1960-78, showed that: (1) suicide rates remain considerably higher for men than women; and (2) sex differences in suicide rates narrowed during the 1960s but held relatively stable during the 1970s. Explanation of these patterns involves a combination of sociohistorical and methodological factors. (CMG)
Descriptors: *Age Differences; *Feminism; *Sex Differences; *Social Change; *Suicide; *Whites

EJ301814 RC505625
Suicide and Economic Development among the Inupiat Eskimo.
Travis, Robert
White Cloud Journal of American Indian Mental Health, v3 n3 p14-21 1984
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJOCT84
Reports on investigation of two culturally similar Inupiat
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Eskimo regions which had substantially different 1970 suicide rates. Notes that interaction of economic development and modern education was significantly associated with sharp rise in suicides in one region where depressed economic structure could not facilitate goal achievement fostered by modern education. (SB)
Descriptors: *Achievement Need; Alaska Natives; American Indians; Economic Change; *Economic Development; *Education; *Eskimos; *Influences; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Durkheim (Emile); Educational Effect

EJ301059 CG526375
Suicide among Elementary School Children: A Serious Concern for Counselors.
Matter, Darryl E.; Matter, Roxana Marie
Elementary School Guidance and Counseling, v18 n4 p260-67 Apr 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: GENERAL REPORT (140)
Journal Announcement: CIJOCT84
Discusses the attempted and actual suicide behavior of elementary school children. Notes the incidence of childhood suicide, discusses causes, and considers implications for counselors. Suggests that counseling can help children and their families learn better coping, communication, and problem-solving skills. (JAC)
Descriptors: Behavior Patterns; Coping; *Counselor Role; Elementary Education; *Elementary School Students; Etiology; Prevention; *Suicide

EJ301001 CE514625
Mission Possible: Adolescents Do Not Have to Self-Destruct.
Renfro, Jean
Educational Horizons, v62 n4 p141-43 Sum 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJOCT84
Discusses teenage suicide and its connection with chemical dependency. Indicates that identifying those with problems is the first step and that teachers are in a unique position to do so. (JOW)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *Drug Addiction; *Suicide; *Teacher Responsibility; *Teacher Role

EJ299313 CG526290
Suicide and the MMPI: A Cross-Validation of Predictors.
Watson, Charles G.; And Others
Journal of Clinical Psychology, v40 n1 p115-19 Jan 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJSEP84
Compared a suicide-completion group to a psychiatric control sample on the 13 traditional MMPI scales, three experimental item pools, and eight profile patterns earlier described as indicative of suicidal tendencies (N=84). The results argue against the use of the MMPI at this time to predict suicide. (JAC)
Descriptors: Patients; *Predictive Validity; Psychiatry; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

EJ298706 SO512668
Racial Differences in Suicide: The Effect of Economic Convergence.
South, Scott J.
Social Science Quarterly, v65 n1 p172-80 Mar 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJAUG84
Racial income covergence is shown to reduce the racial disparity in suicide by raising the suicide rates of non-White males and females. No evidence is found for the claim that the non-White suicide rate is less sensitive than the White suicide rate to economic fluctuations. (Author)
Descriptors: Cultural Differences; *Economic Factors; *Racial Differences; Racial Factors; Social Science Research; *Suicide

EJ297320 SE535468
Women Chemists Mortality Study Finds High Suicide Rate.
Chemical and Engineering News, v62 n17 p16-17 Apr 23 1984
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); GENERAL REPORT (140); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUL84
A study of white women members (N=347) of the American Chemical Society who died between 1925 and 1979 finds five times the expected rate of suicide, a higher risk for some forms of cancer, and a lower rate of heart disease. These and other findings are discussed. (JN)
Descriptors: *Cancer; *Chemistry; Diseases; *Females; Higher Education; *Scientists; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Mortality Rates

EJ297133 RC505404
School and Teenage Suicide.
Duraj, Liba
Education Canada, v24 n1 p42-46 Spr 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUL84
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DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Reports figures indicating a rise in teenage suicide in Canada. Shows how the problem is compounded by silence resulting from official and parent reactions and social taboo. Discusses some of the causes of teenage suicide and explains the role of the school and family in suicide intervention and prevention. (SB)
Descriptors: Academic Failure; *Adolescents; Alienation; Elementary Secondary Education; Foreign Countries; Intervention; Parent Responsibility; *Parent Role; *Prevention ; *School Role; Self Concept; Stress Variables; *Student Behavior; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Canada

EJ294596 CG525756
Adolescent Suicide.
Ray, Lynda Y.; Johnson, Norbert
Personnel and Guidance Journal, v62 n3 p131-35 Nov 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: GENERAL REPORT (140)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUN84
Explores the causes and symptoms of adolescent suicide including depression, loss of parent, alienation from family, and a mystical concept of death. Treatment procedures with unsuccessful suicide attempters and their parents are described and prevention strategies are discussed which involve teachers and counselors as well as parents. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *Counseling Techniques; *Etiology ; *Prevention; Secondary Education; *Suicide; Youth Problems

EJ294288 UD510526
Why Are Blacks Less Suicide Prone than Whites?
Williams, Joseph
Crisis, v90 n10 p29 Dec 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: GENERAL REPORT (140)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Discusses why Whites, as they grow older, are increasingly likely to take their own lives while the suicide rate among Blacks and some other minority groups peaks in the 20s and then declines. (CMG)
Descriptors: *Age Differences; American Indians; *Blacks; *Chinese Americans; Cross Cultural Studies; *Japanese Americans; Literature Reviews; Males; *Racial Differences; *Suicide; Whites

EJ293679 PS512362
Childhood Suicide.
McGuire, Donald J.; Ely, Margot
Child Welfare, v63 n1 p17-26 Jan-Feb 1984
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Discusses problems of defining suicide and differentiating suicide from accidental death, examining presuicidal conditions and behavior in young children, and describing young children's concepts of death. Offers suggestions for prevention. (RH)
Descriptors: Accidents; *Children; Concept Formation; Death Definitions; *Emotional Disturbances; *Prevention; *Suicide

EJ292920 CG525589
Attraction and Repulsion by Life and Death in Suicidal and in Normal Children.
Orbach, Israel; And Others
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, v51 n5 p661-70 Oct 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Evaluated the attitudes toward life and death held by 52 suicidal and 58 normal children, by means of quantitative responses to questions that followed fairy-tale stories. Results indicated that the suicidal children, in contrast to normal children, showed a high degree of repulsion by life and attraction to death. (LLL)
Descriptors: *Childhood Attitudes; *Children; Elementary Education; Emotional Disturbances; Individual Differences; *Life Satisfaction; *Projective Measures; *Psychological Evaluation; *Suicide

EJ292884 CG525553
Attributes of Suicide in Females.
Bourque, Linda B.; And Others
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v13 n2 p123-38 Sum 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Investigated long-term trends in suicides among females using data focusing on 837 White and Hispanic females. Female suicide rates in Sacramento County have increased gradually since 1925. Indicators tentatively describing an etiology include marital status, employment status and occupation, physical ill health, familial loss or disruption, and psychiatric symptoms. (JAC)
Descriptors: Anglo Americans; Attribution Theory; *Etiology *Females; Hispanic Americans; *Individual Differences; *Suicide; Trend Analysis
Identifiers: California

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

EJ292883 CG525552
Cognition and Suicide: A Methodological Review.
Arffa, Sharon
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v13 n2 p95-107 Sum 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Reviews the literature related to studies measuring various cognitive properties in suicidal patients. Provides a structural framework with which to classify the studies and employs the categories of suicidal logic, cognitive style, social cognition, and cognitive control. The methodological issues are discussed. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Cognitive Style; Etiology; Literature Reviews *Logic; Research Methodology; *Social Cognition; *Suicide

EJ292882 CG525551
The National Incidence of Juvenile Suicide In Adult Jails and Juvenile Detention Centers.
Flaherty, Michael G.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v13 n2 p85-94 Sum 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Used a national probability sample to compare the suicide rate among adolescents in adult jails, juvenile detention facilities, and the general population. Results showed the rate for adolescents in adult jails was more than 3.5 times larger than in the general population, while suicides in juvenile facilities were lower. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *Correctional Institutions; Delinquency; *Institutionalized Persons; Secondary Education; *Suicide

EJ292879 CG525548
Suicide: Bad Act or Good Intervention.
Clements, Collen D.; And Others
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v13 n1 p28-41 Spr 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Develops a different perspective on the ethics of suicide, based on theoretical and clinical grounds. Suggests the need to shift from a search for an ethical statement about suicide (e.g., "rational suicide") to the ethical justification for intervention based on the needs and interests of an affirming therapeutic profession. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Counseling Objectives; *Counseling Theories; *Ethics; *Intervention; Position Papers; *Suicide; Values

EJ292878 CG525547
On Precipitating Factors: Cancer as a Cause of Suicide.
Marshall, James R.; And Others
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v13 n1 p15-27 Spr 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Used a case-control study to provide individual-based data from 5,009 suicides and 17,064 controls, describing the impact of being a cancer patient on the odds of suicide. Data indicated that cancer patients are 50 to 100 percent more likely than nonpatients to commit suicide. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Cancer; High Risk Persons; *Predictor Variables; Social Environment; Stress Variables; *Suicide

EJ292876 CG525545
Interventions for Suicidal Children and Their Parents.
Pfeffer, Cynthia R.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v12 n4 p240-48 Win 1982 This paper was presented at the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Suicidology, April 1981, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: GENERAL REPORT (140); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Describes five features of the family organization of suicidal children and suggests that the treatment of suicidal children must encompass a holistic family technique. The acute phases of treatment include protecting the child from harm, promoting appropriate parental role responsibilities, and effecting an immediate significant family change. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Children; *Counseling Techniques; Elementary Education; *Family Counseling; Family Problems; Family Relationship; *Holistic Approach; *Suicide

EJ292875 CG525544
Suicidal Behaviors among Clients at an Outpatient Psychology Clinic versus the General Population.
Linehan, Marsha M.; Laffaw, Julie A.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v12 n4 p234-39 Win 1982
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Compared suicidal behaviors among two populations in the same geographical area: clients at a psychology clinic versus individuals from the general population. In both samples, 10 percent of the individuals reported prior parasuicidal behavior; the two populations were also quite similar on
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

reports of prior suicidal ideation. (JAC)
Descriptors: Behavior Patterns; Cohort Analysis; Individual Differences; *Mental Health Clinics; *Patients; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Outpatient Care

EJ292874 CG525543
Changing Patterns in Methods of Suicide by Race and Sex.
McIntosh, John L.; Santos, John F.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v12 n4 p221-33 Win 1982
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Examined annual official national statistics for specific methods of suicide by sex and racial group from 1923 to 1978. Shifts were found in suicide methods employed, most notably for women and Asian Americans. Generally, firearm use increased among nearly all ethnic/racial-sex groups while the use of poisons declined. (JAC)
Descriptors: American Indians; Asian Americans; Behavior Patterns; Blacks; *Cultural Influences; *Racial Differences; *Sex Differences; *Suicide; Trend Analysis; Whites

EJ292873 CG525542
Hospital Suicides: Lawsuits and Standards.
Litman, Robert E.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v12 n4 p212-20 Win 1982
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Suggested that every hospital should have a suicide prevention committee which establishes written guidelines after surveying security areas and talking with staff and patients. Reasonable treatment requires that each patient be evaluated for suicide risk and that staff follow a treatment plan according to the hospital's own policies. (JAC)
Descriptors: Case Studies; *Court Litigation; Guidelines; High Risk Persons; *Hospitals; *Legal Responsibility; *Medical Care Evaluation; *Psychiatric Services; Standards; *Suicide

EJ292872 CG525541
Some Social and Psychological Factors Related to Suicide in Primitive Societies: A Cross-Cultural Comparative Study.
Smith, David Horton; Hackathorn, Linda
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v12 n4 p195-211 Win 1982
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Examined social and psychological factors related to suicide, using a sample of primitive societies from the Human Relations Area Files. Results showed suicide prevalence was high where the society is stable agricultural, expects either very restrained or very open emotional expression, and emphasizes individual pride and shame. (JAC)
Descriptors: Cross Cultural Studies; *Cultural Influences; *Developing Nations; Economic Development; Predictor Variables; *Psychological Patterns; Social Psychology; *Suicide

EJ292871 CG525540
Strategies for Suicide Intervention by Telephone.
Hinson, Jennifer
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v12 n3 p176-84 Fall 1982 Student paper written for a social problems class at the University of South Carolina, Fall 1981.
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Describes techniques helpful for telephone counselors dealing with suicide intervention, including reinstating control, reducing anxiety through problem clarification, and providing hope by active listening and tolerance of dispositions. The use of time-outs and detective work is also discussed. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Counseling Techniques; *Crisis Intervention; *Hotlines (Public); Program Descriptions; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Reality Therapy

EJ292870 CG525539
Is Work Conducive to Self-Destruction?
Karcher, Charles J.; Linden, Leonard L.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v12 n3 p151-75 Fall 1982
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Analyzed data on industry, age, and mortality rates for seven stress-related causes of death (suicide, homocide, hypertensive heart disease, cirrhosis of the liver, arteriosclerotic heart disease, ulcer of the stomach, and hypertension). Using available United States' mortality statistics, a consistent pattern was found by industry and age. (JAC)
Descriptors: Age Differences; *Death; *Diseases; *Stress Variables; *Suicide; *Work Environment

EJ292869 CG525538
Perceived Peer and Family Relationships, Hopelessness and Locus of Control as Factors in Adolescent Suicide Attempts.
Topol, Phyllis; Reznikoff, Marvin
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v12 n3 p141-50 Fall 1982
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Compared 30 hospitalized suicidal adolescents, 34 hospitalized nonsuicidal adolescents, and 35 controls to examine factors in suicide attempts. Results showed suicidals had significantly more peer problems, a greater degree of hopelessness, and felt their families were the most maladjusted. They also experienced significantly more external locus of control. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Family Problems; *Family Relationship; Individual Differences; Locus of Control; *Peer Relationship; *Predictor Variables; Secondary Education; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Hopelessness

EJ292868 CG525537
The Preventive Effect of Strict Gun Control Laws on Suicide and Homicide.
Lester, David; Murrell, Mary E.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v12 n3 p131-40 Fall 1982
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Examined state gun control laws and used a multidimensional scaling technique to study the relationship of strictness and death rates. Results showed states with stricter laws had lower suicide rates by firearms but higher rates by other means. No effect on homicide was found. (JAC)
Descriptors: Etiology; Laws; *Prevention; *Program Effectiveness; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Gun Control; *Homicide

EJ292867 CG525536
Suicide and the Standard of Care: Optimal vs. Acceptable.
Berman, Alan L.; Cohen-Sandler, Roni
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v12 n2 p114-22 Sum 1982 This paper was presented as part of symposium: "The Hospital's Obligation to the Suicidal Patient," Annual meeting of the American Association of Suicidology, (14th, Albuquerque, NM, April 26, 1981)
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: REVIEW LITERATURE (070); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Discusses accepted standards of care for suicidal patients from the perspectives of the law, malpractice insurance claims, the mental health professions, and the ideal. A review of decisions of professional liability provides guidelines for what the court considers to be adequate care, suggesting an acceptance of minimal standards. (JAC)
Descriptors: Accountability; *Behavior Standards; Court Litigation; *Legal Responsibility; Literature Reviews; Malpractice; *Medical Care Evaluation; *Mental Health Clinics Psychiatric Services; *Suicide

EJ292866 CG525535
Genuine versus Simulated Suicide Notes: An Issue Revisited Through Discourse Analysis.
Edelman, Ann M.; Renshaw, Steven L.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v12 n2 p103-13 Sum 1982
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Presents a method of discourse analysis applied to the discrimination of genuine from simulated suicide notes used in previous studies. Reported significant differences among language measures as well as the results of a multiple discriminant analysis using the discourse analysis. A language profile of the suicidal individual is given. (JAC)
Descriptors: Behavior Patterns; Computer Oriented Programs; *Discourse Analysis; *Letters (Correspondence); Psychological Patterns; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Suicide Notes

EJ292863 CG525532
Suicide in Detroit 1975: Changes and Continuities.
Stack, Steven
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v12 n2 p67-83 Sum 1982
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Analyzed data on 193 cases of suicide in Detroit to assess changes and continuities in the etiology of suicide. Results showed the highest rate of suicide has shifted from the elderly to the relatively young age cohorts. Males, persons in manual occupations, Whites, and immigrants continued to have relatively high rates of suicide. (JAC)
Descriptors: Age Differences; *Etiology; Immigrants; Racial Differences; Sex Differences; Social Change; Socialization; Socioeconomic Influences; *Suicide; Underemployment; Urban Population
Identifiers: *Michigan (Detroit)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

EJ292811 CG525480
Terminal Cancer and Suicide: The Health Care Professional's Dilemma.
Hansen, Leslie C.; McAleer, Charles A.
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v14 n3 p241-48 198 1984
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Examined factors influencing the evaluation of a patient contemplating suicide, in a study of 138 health care professionals. Results showed subjects' evaluations, acceptance, and behavior were affected by their belief that the patient had cancer and/or was dying, and by their own degree of death anxiety. (JAC)
Descriptors: Anxiety; *Cancer; Counselor Client Relationship; *Evaluation Criteria; *Health Personnel; Physician Patient Relationship; Psychological Evaluation; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Terminal Illness

EJ292809 CG525478
Suicide among Native Americans: Further Tribal Data and Considerations.
McIntosh, John L.
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v14 n3 p215-29 198 1984
Language: English
Document Type: REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Discusses tribal differences in Native American suicidal behavior. Similarities among these studies are noted, including data sources, the concentration of suicide among the young, intratribal group heterogeneity with respect to suicide, suicide methods employed, and alcohol involvement. The implications of obtaining figures from official agencies are explored. (JAC)
Descriptors: *American Indian Culture; *American Indians; Behavior Patterns; *Cultural Differences; Literature Reviews; *Suicide; Tribes
Identifiers: Information Analysis

EJ292807 CG525476
A Tale of Two Bridges: Comparative Suicide Incidence on the Golden Gate and San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridges.
Seiden, Richard H.; Spence, Mary
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v14 n3 p201-09 198 1984
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Investigated differential suicide patterns on the Golden Gate and Oakland Bay bridges in San Francisco, using official records from 1937 to 1979. Although the bridges are very similar, there are substantially more suicides on the Golden Gate Bridge, suggesting the influence of psychological/symbolic factors. (JAC)
Descriptors: Predictor Variables; *Suicide; Symbolism
Identifiers: *Golden Gate Bridge CA; *San Francisco Oakland Bay Bridge CA

EJ292750 CG525419
Are You Thinking of Killing Yourself?: Confronting Students' Suicidal Thoughts.
McBrien, Robert J.
School Counselor, v31 n1 p75-82 Sep 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY84
Offers counseling strategies to help counselors identify and evaluate for seriousness of intent those students considering suicide. Discusses both verbal statements and situational clues which provide opportunities for counseling intervention. Suggests a counseling contract as a preventive approach. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *Counseling Techniques; Evaluation Criteria; Predictor Variables; *Prevention; School Counselors; Secondary Education; *Student Attitudes; *Suicide

EJ286806 HE517355
Recognition of Suicide Signs by Physicians in Different Areas of Specialization.
Burdick, Bruce M.; And Others
Journal of Medical Education, v58 n9 p716-21 Sep 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN84
A study of 202 physicians' ability to recognize well-established signs of suicide potential showed that certain groups predictably showed greatest recognition (e.g., psychiatrists), but that most physicians across specialties were equally knowledgeable about the signs studied. (MSE)
Descriptors: *Behavior Patterns; *High Risk Persons; Intervention; Medical Evaluation; *Physician Patient Relationship; *Physicians; *Specialization; *Suicide; Surveys

EJ286366 CG524862
Hopelessness, Depression, and Suicidal Intent among Psychiatrically Disturbed Inpatient Children.
Kazdin, Alan E.; And Others
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, v51 n4 p504-10 Aug 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN84
Evaluated hopelessness, depression, and suicidal intent among preadolescent psychiatric patients (N=66), using the Hopelessness Scale for Children. Results showed children who scored high on the hopelessness scale showed significantly more severe depression. Suicidal intent was more consistently correlated with hopelessness than with depression. (WAS)
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Descriptors: Behavior Problems; *Depression (Psychology); *Emotional Disturbances; Institutionalized Persons; *Preadolescents; *Predictive Validity; Psychological Evaluation; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Hopelessness; Hopelessness Scale for Children

EJ286363 CG524859
Hopelessness and Social Desirability as Moderator Variables in Predicting Suicidal Behavior.
Petrie, Keith; Chamberlain, Kerry
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, v51 n4 p485-87 Aug 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN84
Examined the relationship between hopelessness and suicidal intent and whether the Beck Hopelessness Scale is confounded by social desirability, by interviewing attempted suicide patients (N=54). Results showed that hopelessness was the key variable in predicting suicidal behavior and ideation, and social desirability had no influence on hopelessness. (Author/WAS)
Descriptors: Adults; *Depression (Psychology); Foreign Countries; *Predictive Validity; *Suicide; Test Use; *Test Validity
Identifiers: *Hopelessness Scale; New Zealand; Social Desirability

EJ286294 CG524790
Adolescent Suicide-A Family Crisis: A Model for Effective Intervention by Family Therapists.
Walker, Betty A.; Mehr, Marilyn
Adolescence, v18 n70 p285-92 Sum 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: GENERAL REPORT (140)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN84
Presents a model of crisis intervention counseling which outlines a professionally appropriate and realistic structure for effectively treating adolescent suicidal patients and their families. Discusses primary goals of the initial, intervention, and termination sessions which help adolescents communicate their emotional conflicts to their parents. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Counseling Objectives; *Counseling Techniques; *Crisis Intervention; Emotional Problems; *Family Counseling; Family Problems; *Family Relationship; Interpersonal Communication; Models; Secondary Education; *Suicide

EJ286292 CG524788
Adolescent Depression and Suicide.
Emery, Paul E.
Adolescence, v18 n70 p245-58 Sum 1983
Available from: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN84
Discusses adolescent depression, suicide and parasuicidal behavior and suggests that these behaviors appear in a predetermined sequence. Uses a developmental perspective to weave together two patterns: identity formation, and a three-phase process of adolescent maturation specific to each individual. Attempts to integrate clinical findings and intrinsic patterns. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adolescent Development; *Adolescents; *Behavior Patterns; *Depression (Psychology); Developmental Stages; Individual Differences; Personal Autonomy; Secondary Education; Social Isolation; State of the Art Reviews; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Identity Formation

EJ284890 TM508263
The Role of the High School Professional in Identifying and Managing Adolescent Suicidal Behavior.
Grob, Mollie C.; And Others
Journal of Youth and Adolescence, v12 n2 p163-73 Apr 1983
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV83
The experience of 80 high school professionals with adolescent suicidality was surveyed to document attitudes and information and to describe the perceived needs of the staff in dealing more effectively with this problem. (Author/PN)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *Behavior Problems; Depression (Psychology); *High Risk Persons; High Schools; Interviews; *Secondary School Teachers; Self Esteem; Social Isolation; *Suicide

EJ284735 SO511454
Psychic Surrender: America's Creeping Paralysis.
Cain, Michael Scott
Humanist, v43 n5 p5-11,32 Sep-Oct 1983
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV83
Psychic surrender, a malady that's becoming progressively stronger in our culture, can be defined as the act of turning complete control of your life over to someone you perceive as stronger and more capable than you, e.g., God, trendy therapies, or gurus. What is needed is more self-responsibility. (RM)
Descriptors: *Alienation; *Apathy; Locus of Control; Loneliness; Religion; Responsibility; Self Concept; Self Control; Social Adjustment; Social Isolation; *Suicide; Withdrawal (Psychology)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

EJ284627 SO511346
The First Class: An Exercise for Introductory Sociology.
Riffer, Roger L.
Teaching Sociology, v10 n2 p262-66 Jan 1983
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); TEACHING GUIDE (052)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV83
The objectives of this learning activity, which compares students' estimates for selected death rates with government census figures, are to orient college students to sociology's methods and content and to increase their comprehension of their first reading assignment on Durkheim's study of suicide. (Author/RM)
Descriptors: *Census Figures; Higher Education; *Introductory Courses; Learning Activities; Primary Sources; *Sociology; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Durkheim (Emile)

EJ284436 RC505157
Suicide in Northwest Alaska.
Travis, Robert
White Cloud Journal, v3 n1 p23-30 1983
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); EVALUATIVE REPORT (142)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV83
Between 1975 and 1979 the Alaskan Native suicide rate (90.9 per 100,000) in Northwest Alaska was more than seven times the national average. Alienation, loss of family, low income, alcohol abuse, high unemployment, and more education were factors related to suicidal behavior. Average age for suicidal behavior was 22.5. (Author/MH)
Descriptors: *Academic Achievement; *Alaska Natives; Alcoholism; Alienation; American Indian Education; *Behavior Patterns; *Communication Problems; Cultural Influences; Death Family Problems; Interpersonal Relationship; Low Income; Sex Differences; *Suicide; Unemployment; Young Adults
Identifiers: Alaska; *Inupiat

EJ284390 PS512112
Childhood Suicidal Behaviour.
Kosky, R.
Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, v24 n3 p457-68 Jul 1983
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV83
A total of 20 children under 14 years of age who were admitted to a hospital following suicide attempts were compared with 50 psychiatrically ill, nonsuicidal inpatients of similar age. Suicidal behavior was associated with the male sex, personal experiences of significant loss, academic underachievement, marital disintegration among parents, and past intrafamilial violence, including physical abuse of the child. (RH)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Age Differences; *Children; Comparative Analysis; Depression (Psychology); Emotional Disturbances; *Family Characteristics; Foreign Countries; *Individual Characteristics; Neurosis; *Psychopathology; Psychosis; Sex Differences; *Suicide
Identifiers: Australia; Suicide Methods; Symptoms

EJ284134 HE517193
Suicide Management Skills and the Medical Student.
Neimeyer, Robert A.; Diamond, Ronald J.
Journal of Medical Education, v58 n7 p562-67 Jul 1983
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV83
As measured by self-assessment, medical students' suicide management skills appear to be better among those having completed a medical interviewing course and those having completed a six-week inpatient psychiatry rotation. Attitudes toward the acceptability of suicide had no impact on selection of correct responses. The utility of the instrument used is discussed. (MSE)
Descriptors: *Counseling Techniques; Higher Education; Measurement Techniques; *Medical Students; *Physician Patient Relationship; *Psychiatry; Self Evaluation (Individuals); *Suicide
Identifiers: Interviewing Techniques

EJ283702 CG524637
Societal Reaction to a Child's Death by Suicide.
Rudestam, Kjell E.; Imbroll, Doreen
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, v51 n3 p461-62 Jun 1983
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV83
Explored the impact of a child's suicide on the community. Adults (N=80) responded to newspaper accounts of a girl who died either from disease, an accident, a drug overdose, or hanging. The child and her family were perceived as most disturbed and her parents most blameworthy in the suicide. (JAC)
Descriptors: Attribution Theory; *Children; *Community Attitudes; Elementary Secondary Education; Emotional Disturbances; Emotional Response; Foreign Countries; *Parent Responsibility; *Social Attitudes; Stress Variables; *Suicide
Identifiers: Canada

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

EJ283655 CG524590
"Official Documentation" of the Black Suicide Experience.
Peck, Dennis L.
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v14 n1 p21-31 198 1983
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV83
Explored methodological limitations confronted by researchers who test theoretical statements using suicide data generated by public officials. Data pertaining to socioeconomic characteristics, religious preference, and factors influencing behavior are reported. The social worth criterion of the victim may influence the recording of suicide data. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: Attribution Theory; *Blacks; Individual Differences; *Public Officials; Recordkeeping; *Research Problems; *Social Bias; Social Problems; *Suicide
Identifiers: Coroners; *Public Records

EJ282432 CG524394
Death Education and Suicide Potentiality.
Rosenthal, Nina Ribak
Death Education, v7 n1 p39-51 Spr 1983
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJOCT83
Assessed whether a death education course attracted students with significantly different attitudes toward death. Results indicated that the death education class did attract persons with greater acceptance of suicide and death. The course tended to further decrease avoidance and increase acceptance. Potentiality for committing suicide was not increased. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: Anxiety; *Attitude Change; *Attribution Theory College Students; Emotional Response; Etiology; Higher Education; *Outcomes of Education; *Student Attitudes; *Suicide

EJ281147 EC152011
Adolescent Suicide.
Konopka, Gisela
Exceptional Children, v49 n5 p390-94 Feb 1983
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Journal Announcement: CIJSEP83
In a discussion of youthful suicide, the physical and emotional changes experienced by adolescents are evidenced as among the causes producing pain which may lead to suicide in some cases. Societal factors which may contribute to adolescent suicide are described. Suggestions for prevention are put forward. (Author/CL)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *Emotional Disturbances; Prevention; Psychological Characteristics; *Suicide

EJ280732 CG524289
Reasons for Staying Alive When You Are Thinking of Killing Yourself: The Reasons for Living Inventory.
Linehan, Marsha M.; And Others
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, v51 n2 p276-86 Apr 1983
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJSEP83
Describes the development of the Reasons for Living Inventory (RFL), an instrument to measure beliefs potentially important as reasons for not committing suicide. Factor analyses indicated six primary reasons for living. The RFL was given to Seattle shoppers (N=197) and psychiatric inpatients (N=195) and differentiated suicidal from nonsuicidal individuals in both samples. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: Adults; *Affective Measures; *Beliefs; Cognitive Processes; Factor Analysis; Individual Differences; *Predictive Validity; *Suicide; Test Construction
Identifiers: *Reasons for Living Inventory

EJ280464 UD509886
Black Suicide and Social Support Systems: An Overview and Some Implications for Mental Health Practitioners.
Davis, Robert
Phylon, v43 n4 p307-14 Dec 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141); POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJAUG83
Examines suicide rates among Blacks and explores theories that attempt to explain this phenomenon. Suggests that increased incidence of suicide among young Blacks is due to decreased Black solidarity because of stresses from overt racism, and discusses intervention strategies for suicide prevention and therapy that emphasize strengthened social support. (Author/MJL)
Descriptors: *Blacks; Intervention; Males; *Psychiatric Services; Psychological Patterns; Social Support Groups; *Suicide; *Theories
Identifiers: Committee on Black Suicide

EJ280297 TM507956
Depression and Suicidal Ideation in Early Adolescents.
Friedrich, William; And Others
Journal of Youth and Adolescence, v11 n5 p403-07 Oct 1982
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJAUG83
A sample of 132 junior high school students completed a
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

biographical data sheet, short forms of the Beck Depression Inventory, a Sensation-Seeking Scale, the Family Environment Scale, a social support index, and a life stress inventory, to determine to what extent depression in young adolescents could be predicted. (Author/PN)
Descriptors: Adolescents; *Depression (Psychology); *Family Characteristics; Family Income; Multivariate Analysis; Personality Measures; *Predictor Variables; *Stress Variables *Suicide
Identifiers: Beck Depression Inventory; Family Environment Scale; Sensation Seeking Scale

EJ279238 CG524187
A Conjoint Measurement Analysis of Clinical Predictions.
Garb, Howard N.
Journal of Clinical Psychology, v39 n2 p295-301 Mar 1983
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJAUG83
Used conjoint measurement to describe how systems-oriented therapists predict the occurrence of suicide. Although the systems approach emphasizes the interaction between an individual and a system, all 10 clinicians were described by an additive model. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: Behavior Patterns; *Clinical Diagnosis; Clinical Psychology; Depression (Psychology); *Prediction; Statistical Significance; *Suicide; *Systems Approach; *Therapists
Identifiers: *Conjoint Measurement

EJ278960 UD509749
Black Male-Female Suicide: A Case Study of Occupation and Rates of Suicide by Race and Sex.
Taylor, Maurice C.
Western Journal of Black Studies, v6 n3 p124-30 Fall 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); STATISTICAL MATERIAL (110); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUL83
Examines effects of labor force participation on Black and White suicide. Criticizes theories that focus on fatalism and erosion of the Black family and suggests that occupation, the same factor that accounts for White male suicide rates, contributes heavily to an explanation of Black male and female suicide rates. (Author/MJL)
Descriptors: *Blacks; *Employment Level; Females; Homemakers; Males; Occupations; *Sex Differences; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Occupational Status

EJ277787 CG524064
The Bereaved and the Stigma of Suicide.
Solomon, Mark I.
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v13 n4 p377-87 198 1982
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUL83
Investigated the relationship between stigma and potentially stigmatizing events by interviewing 90 people bereaved by suicide. Some (N=28) felt stigmatized; 62 subjects did not. Stigmatized respondents were significantly more likely to have encountered gossip and to have had a negative reaction to the conduct of police officials. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: Affective Measures; Case Studies; *Emotional Response; Foreign Countries; *Grief; *Social Attitudes; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Canada; *Stigma

EJ275946 CG523901
Correlates of Self-Reported and Clinically Assessed Depression in Outpatient Alcoholics.
Steer, Robert A.; And Others
Journal of Clinical Psychology, v39 n1 p144-49 Jan 1983
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUN83
Assesses levels of depression presented by 76 male and 29 female alcoholics using Beck Depression Inventory and Hamilton Psychiatric Rating Scale for Depression. To estimate overall depression from the self-report and clinical instruments, Z scores for both measures were summed. Correlations were calculated between composite scores and alcoholics' background characteristics. (Author/PAS)
Descriptors: *Alcoholism; *Clinical Diagnosis; *Depression (Psychology); Females; Males; *Multiple Regression Analysis; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Beck Depression Inventory; *Hamilton Psychiatric Rating Scale for Depression

EJ275939 CG523894
The Psychological Screening Inventory as a Predictor of Predisposition to Suicide among Patients at the Oregon State Hospital.
Larsen, Knud S.; And Others
Journal of Clinical Psychology, v39 n1 p100-03 Jan 1983
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUN83
Examined closed patient files for scores from the Psychological Screening Inventory between 1977-1979. Files (N=123) were assessed for suicidal inclination in five
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DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

categories, ranging from "no suicidal ideation" to "serious attempt." Results yielded a significant value for "discomfort," with lower discomfort scores related to higher suicide risks. (Author/PAS)
Descriptors: Alienation; *Clinical Diagnosis; Depression (Psychology); Factor Analysis; *Institutionalized Persons; *Predictor Variables; Sex Differences; *Suicide; *Test Validity
Identifiers: *Psychological Screening Inventory

EJ274079 CG523736
Using a Battery of Tests to Predict Suicide in a Long Term Hospital: A Clinical Analysis.
Smith, Kim
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v13 n3 p261-75 198 1982
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY83
Examined the Wechsler-Bellevue, Rorschah, TAT, and Word-Association tests of forty patients for clinical indications of their suicide potential. On the basis of a blind, psychoanalytically informed clinical interpretation of the protocols, the outcomes of these protocols were successfully predicted for 85 percent of the cases. (Author)
Descriptors: Personality Problems; *Predictive Measurement; Predictor Variables; Psychiatry; *Psychological Patterns; *Psychological Testing; *Suicide

EJ273986 CG523643
Suicide among Adolescents in Sacramento County, California 1950-1979.
Cosand, Beverly J.; And Others
Adolescence, v17 n68 p917-30 Win 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY83
Utilizing suicide data collected 1925-1979, analyzed suicides among persons aged 10-24 to determine sociodemographic and presuicide behaviors which discriminate between male and female suicides, suicides of different ages, or explain the increase in suicide rates. Compared adolescent suicide rates in Sacramento County with national findings. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Adults; *Age Differences; Cohort Analysis; Demography; Emotional Adjustment; Emotional Disturbances; *Psychological Patterns; *Sex Differences; *Suicide
Identifiers: *California (Sacramento County)

EJ272257 CG523497
Prevention Work with Students.
Morris, Joan, Ed.; Bedal, C. B., Ed.
School Guidance Worker, v38 n2 p10-53 Nov-Dec 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: CIJAPR83
Contains nine articles focusing on prevention programs and school counseling. Topics addressed include educational alternatives for potential dropouts, childhood depression, suicide, and school vandalism. Describes programs facilitating adolescent development and for the prevention of delinquent behavior. Discusses the counselor's role in failure prevention and school attendance improvement. (RC)
Descriptors: Adolescents; Attendance Patterns; Counselor Role; Delinquency Prevention; *Depression (Psychology); *Dropout Prevention; Elementary Secondary Education; Foreign Countries; Peer Counseling; *Prevention; Program Descriptions School Counseling; *Suicide; *Vandalism
Identifiers: *Canada; *Incest

EJ271984 TM507457
Stopping Teenage Self Destruction.
NJEA Review, v56 n3 p17 Nov 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAR83
Adolescents in a technological society are shown to be ignored and abandoned. While in transition and defining their identity, death may be an escape from the failure of finding self-worth. A guarantee of adolescents' place in society is needed; types of psychopathology leading to suicide need to be understood. (CM)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Alienation; *Identification (Psychology); *Psychopathology; Role Perception; Secondary Education; Self Concept; *Social Environment; *Suicide

EJ271983 TM507456
Teenage Suicide: A Critical Issue.
NJEA Review, v56 n3 p14-16 Nov 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAR83
Suicide and attempted suicide among teenagers has risen dramatically since 1960, especially among girls. Three theories of the causes of suicide (emotional crises, brain chemistry and nonexpression of grief) are discussed. Depression and other first stage warning signals, and the nature of second stage "cries for help," are considered. (CM)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Biochemistry; Depression (Psychology); *Emotional Problems; Females; Grief;
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

*Psychopathology; Secondary Education; *Suicide

EJ271675 PS511645
Annotation: Attempted Suicide in Children and Adolescents.
Hawton, Keith
Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, v23 n4 p497-503 Oct 1982
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAR83
Studies concerned with suicidal behavior in children and adolescents are reviewed in terms of demographic and background characteristics, antecedents, methods and motivation, management, prognosis, and prevention. (MP)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *Children; *Incidence; Literature Reviews; *Motivation; *Prevention; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Suicide Attempts

EJ269674 CG523322
Suicide Ideation In a College Population: A Test of a Model.
Schotte, David E.; Clum, George A.
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, v50 n5 p690-96 Oct 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); GENERAL REPORT (140); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB83
Examined a model of suicide behavior in college-aged suicide ideators. Results indicate that college-student suicide ideators are under higher levels of negative life stress, are more hopeless, and have higher levels of depression. Poor problem-solvers under high stress were higher on suicide intent than other groups. (Author)
Descriptors: Behavior Patterns; Cognitive Processes; *College Students; *Divergent Thinking; High Risk Persons; Higher Education; Mental Rigidity; Models; *Problem Solving; Psychological Characteristics; *Stress Variables; *Suicide

EJ269624 CG523272
Suicide Attempters within a Delinquent Population.
Miller, Michael L.; And Others
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, v50 n4 p491-98 Aug 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB83
Contrasted 30 delinquent adolescents who had attempted suicide with 120 delinquent controls. Suicidal ideation, depression, gender, a tendency to act out, conflict with parents, childhood hyperactivity, and the interactions of gender with depression and with acting out accounted for 49 percent of the variance in suicide attempts. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Comparative Testing; *Delinquency; *Depression (Psychology); Family Problems; Predictor Variables; Secondary Education; Sex Differences; *Suicide

EJ269583 CG523231
Group Treatment of Suicidal Clients.
Hipple, John
Journal for Specialists in Group Work, v7 n4 p245-50 Nov 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB83
Provides an overview of essential aspects of starting and maintaining a counseling group for suicidal individuals. Considers group purpose, member and therapist selection, therapeutic style, group size, length of treatment, areas of difficulty, and areas for discussion. (Author/MCF)
Descriptors: Confidentiality; Coping; Counselor Characteristics; Counselor Selection; Group Structure; *Group Therapy; Skill Development; *Suicide

EJ269565 CG523213
Affect Configurations and Changes in Women Who Threaten Suicide following a Crisis.
Neuringer, Charles
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, v50 n2 p182-86 Apr 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB83
Studied whether intense negative affect states linked to suicidal behavior exist. Gathered Personal Feeling Scales data from high, moderate, and low serious suicide-threatening women and from a disturbed but nonsuicidal group. Results indicated that a particular configuration of intensely negative affects exist for highly serious suicidal women. (Author)
Descriptors: *Affective Behavior; *Emotional Experience; *Emotional Problems; Females; *Psychological Patterns; *Suicide

EJ269261 SP512199
The Language of Desperation.
Luty, Carl
Today's Education, v71 n3 p57-59 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141); POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN83
A psychiatrist discusses adolescent suicide and points to
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

clues that may alert teachers to symptoms of student depression. Teachers should watch for students who have experienced a loss and who show sudden changes in behavior. Steps for helping them are suggested. (PP)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Depression (Psychology); *Helping Relationship; *Prevention; Psychological Patterns; Secondary Education; *Student Behavior; *Suicide; *Teacher Response

EJ268345 EC150150
Striking Out: Suicide and the Gifted Adolescent.
Delisle, Jim
G/C/T, n24 p16-19 Sep-Oct 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN83
Teachers and parents of gifted adolescents should be aware of the precipitating factors of adolescent suicide, including gaps between their academic and social/emotional development, their fear of intellectual inefficiency, and extremes in developmental immaturities. Prevention may take the form of respect, awareness, tolerance, and participation in the adolescent's life. (CL)
Descriptors: Adjustment (to Environment); Adolescents; *Emotional Adjustment; Emotional Development; *Gifted; *Prevention; *Suicide

EJ268093 CG523133
Factors Related to Suicidal Behavior among College Students and the Impact of Institutional Response.
Bernard, J. L; Bernard, M. L.
Journal of College Student Personnel, v23 n5 p409-13 Sep 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN83
Examined factors related to suicidal behavior and relationships between institutional response to such behavior and the behavior itself. Students (N=838) responding to a questionnaire indicated they believed social and family problems account for three-fourths of suicide threats and attempts. Depression was most commonly viewed as related to suicide. (Author/RC)
Descriptors: Affective Behavior; *College Students; *Emotional Response; Family Problems; Higher Education; *Institutional Role; Social Problems; *Student Attitudes; *Suicide; Withdrawal (Education)

EJ268042 CG523082
Suicide and Occupation: A Review.
Bedeian, Arthur G.
Journal of Vocational Behavior, v21 n2 p206-23 Oct 1982
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); BIBLIOGRAPHY (131); EVALUATIVE REPORT (142)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN83
Examined the literature dealing with the relation of occupation to suicide for three occupational categories: health care providers, managerial and professional persons, and military and paramilitary personnel. Presents evidence relating to group differences in suicidal behavior. Considers theories explaining variations in incidence of suicide. (Author)
Descriptors: Comparative Analysis; *Health Personnel; Literature Reviews; *Military Personnel; *Occupational Clusters; *Professional Personnel; Program Evaluation; Research Problems; *Suicide

EJ267997 CG523037
Normative Evaluations of Suicide and Death: A Cross-Generational Study.
Boldt, Menno
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v13 n2 p145-57 198 1982
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN83
Investigated attitudes toward suicide and death across two intrafamilial generations to better understand possible causal factors underlying increasing suicide rates among the young. Findings indicate support for the hypothesis that the youthful generation holds more "accepting" attitudes toward suicide and death than does the parental generation. (Author)
Descriptors: Adolescents; Attitude Change; *Behavior Standards; *Death; Foreign Countries; *Moral Values; Parents; Secondary School Students; *Social Attitudes; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Canada

EJ267996 CG523036
Effects of Personal and Situational Factors on Attitudes toward Suicide.
Droogas, Athena; And Others
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v13 n2 p127-44 198 1982
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); BIBLIOGRAPHY (131); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN83
Undergraduates (N=80) responded to 16 fictional suicide case histories with judgments indicating their perception of the "justifiability" of the suicidal act. Results showed that personal characteristics of the suicidal individual made little difference, but the nature of the crisis confronting the suicidal individual affected judgments of justifiability. (Author)
Descriptors: College Students; Higher Education; Individual Characteristics; Influences; Literature Reviews; *Motivation;
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Physical Characteristics; Psychological Characteristics; *Student Attitudes; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Moral Judgment

EJ264389 EC142908
Three Myths? The Over-Representation of the Gifted among Dropouts, Delinquents, and Suicides.
Lajoie, Susanne P.; Shore, Bruce M.
Gifted Child Quarterly, v25 n3 p138-43 Sum 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJOCT82
From findings, it is concluded that: the proportion of gifted dropouts may be average, existing literature on delinquency suggests underrepresentation of the gifted, and suicide statistics and theories about the causes of suicide are the most accommodating to the idea of overrepresentation of the gifted. (SB)
Descriptors: *Delinquency; *Dropouts; *Gifted; *Incidence; Literature Reviews; *Suicide

EJ261186 CG522379
Attitudes toward Suicide: A Factor Analytic Approach.
Domino, George; And Others
Journal of Clinical Psychology, v38 n2 p257-62 Apr 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJAUG82
Presents a psychometric instrument, the Suicide Opinion Questionnaire (SOQ), which assesses community attitudes toward suicide. While further refinements of the SOQ are needed, results support its usefulness and also point out the complexities of attitudes toward suicide. Factors (N=15) accounted for 76.6% of the total variance. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: *Adults; *Attitude Measures; *Community Attitudes; Cultural Context; Factor Analysis; Psychometrics; *Social Attitudes; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Suicide Opinion Questionnaire

EJ261140 CG522333
Suicide by Industry and Occupation: A Structural-change Approach.
Reinhart, George R.; Linden, Leonard L.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v12 n1 p34-45 Spr 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJAUG82
Examined data on suicide rates for males age 20 to 64 by occupation and industry for 1950. Results indicated variations in suicide are related to changes in the size of the group from which significant others are selected. Conclusions support a structural change approach to suicide. (Author)
Descriptors: Adults; Industry; *Interpersonal Relationship; Males; Occupational Clusters; *Social Change; *Social Structure; Socioeconomic Status; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Significant Others

EJ259209 CG522245
Youth Suicide.
Peck, Michael
Death Education, v6 n1 p29-47 Spr 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUL82
Reviews and analyzes statistics and theories on causes of increasing youth suicides. Emphasizes the importance of identifying suicidal adolescents, accepting their feelings, and providing appropriate intervention. Illustrates categories of youth suicides--the loner, the depressed, the psychotic, the crisis suicide, and as a means to communicate. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Behavior Problems; Case Studies; Classification; Counseling Techniques; Emotional Disturbances Family Relationship; *Intervention; Literature Reviews; Profiles; *Psychopathology; *Suicide; Trend Analysis; Young Adults; *Youth Problems

EJ259090 CG522126
Suicide Thoughts and Reflections (1960-1980).
Shneidman, Edwin S.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v11 n4 p198-359 Win 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070); POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUL82
Contains 10 articles discussing various issues relating to suicide. Discusses difficulties in defining suicide and a psychological theory of suicide. Reports on suicide among the gifted and discusses cognitive processes and styles relating to suicide. Discusses the psychological autopsy, psychotherapy with suicidal patients, and care of the bereaved. (RC)
Descriptors: Behavior Theories; Case Studies; *Cognitive Processes; *Cognitive Style; *Death; Definitions; Gifted; History; Logical Thinking; *Psychological Characteristics; Psychotherapy; State of the Art Reviews; *Suicide

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

EJ258844 UD508909
Black Suicide and Support Systems: An Overview and Some Implications for Mental Health Practitioners.
Davis, Robert
Western Journal of Black Studies, v5 n3 p219-23 Fall 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); STATISTICAL MATERIAL (110); GENERAL REPORT (140)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUN82
Examines suicide statistics among Blacks, particularly males. Holds that high suicide rates for Black males are related to low self-image, resulting from various socioeconomic barriers. Recommends community prevention programs and community support systems as suicide deterrents. (DA)
Descriptors: *Blacks; *Community Involvement; *Economic Factors; *Males; Mental Health; *Prevention; Quality of Life; Self Concept; Social Isolation; Socioeconomic Status; *Suicide; Urban Areas
Identifiers: National Committee on Black Suicide

EJ258375 RC504559
Attitudes toward Suicide among Mexican American and Anglo Youth.
Domino, George
Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences, v3 n4 p385-95 Dec 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUN82
There were statistically significant differences between answers of 76 Anglo and 76 Mexican American youth on 35 of 100 opinion questionnaire items. Items centered on religion, psychopathology, aggression-impulsivity, acceptability of suicide, the "cry for help" dimension, and emotional impact. (Author/CM)
Descriptors: *Anglo Americans; *Cultural Differences; High School Students; *Mexican Americans; Psychological Characteristics; Religious Factors; Rural Urban Differences; Secondary Education; Sex Differences; Socioeconomic Influences; *Student Attitudes; *Suicide; Youth

EJ255876 UD508804
Adolescent Suicide: A Growing Problem for the School and Family.
Smith, Elsie
Urban Education, v16 n3 p279-96 Oct 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070); POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJAPR82
Examines several dimensions of adolescent suicide, including theories of suicide, methods of assessing lethality, and methods of counseling the suicidal person. (Author/GC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Counseling; Family Problems; *Parent Child Relationship; Racial Differences; Sex Differences; *Social Influences; *Social Integration; *Suicide

EJ254878 CG521774
Do Suicide Survivors Report Near-Death Experiences?
Ring, Kenneth; Franklin, Stephen
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v12 n3 p191-208 198 1981
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJAPR82
Interviewed persons (N=36) who had been close to death as a result of a suicide attempt to determine whether such persons report near-death experiences. Half related such experiences; these were more common for men. Found three patterns in suicide-related, near-death experiences. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: Adults; Affective Behavior; Attitude Change; Case Studies; *Emotional Experience; Interviews; *Psychological Patterns; Sex Differences; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Near Death Research; *Transcendence

EJ254875 CG521771
Mellowing with Age: Factors Influencing the Nonwhite Suicide Rate.
Seiden, Richard H.
International Journal of Aging and Human Development, v13 n4 p265-84 1981
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); EVALUATIVE REPORT (142)
Journal Announcement: CIJAPR82
Describes age patterning of White and non-White suicide rates which reveal a consistent divergence: White suicide rates increase with age while non-White suicides peak in youthful years. Analyzes six explanatory hypotheses including: (1) differential life expectancy; (2) screening out of the violence prone; (3) role and status; and (4) values. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: *Age Differences; Demography; *Older Adults; Quality of Life; *Racial Differences; Role Perception; Social Problems; Social Values; *Suicide; Trend Analysis

EJ254766 CG521662
Divorce and Suicide: A Time Series Analysis, 1933-1970.
Stack, Steven
Journal of Family Issues, v2 n1 p77-90 Mar 1981
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJAPR82
Tests relationships between indicators of domestic
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

integration, focusing on divorce and suicide with data from the United States from 1933 to 1970. For the whole period, an increase in the divorce rate was associated with an increase in the suicide rate independent of trends in unemployment and birth. (Author/HLM)
Descriptors: *Birth Rate; *Divorce; *Marital Instability; *Suicide; Time Perspective; Trend Analysis; *Unemployment

EJ254453 TM506521
Depression and Suicidal Behavior among Delinquent Females.
Gibbs, Jewelle Taylor
Journal of Youth and Adolescence, v10 n2 p159-67 Apr 1981
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAR82
The occurrence of depression and suicidal behavior in a group of delinquent females whose personality and offense patterns have been described previously is reported. Effects of personality pattern and ethnicity on depression and suicidal behavior of these delinquent females is discussed. (Author/GK)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Behavior Problems; *Delinquency; *Depression (Psychology); Ethnicity; *Females; *Personality Traits; Socioeconomic Status; *Suicide

EJ253563 CG521568
Loneliness in College Students: Some Theoretical, Empirical, and Therapeutic Considerations.
Diamant, Louis; Windholz, George
Journal of College Student Personnel, v22 n6 p515-22 Nov 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAR82
Clinical, psychoanalytical, and existential hypotheses were reviewed and tested using college students as subjects. When a measure of loneliness was correlated with a number of personality scales, loneliness was positively related to depression, hopelessness, paranoia, alienation, external locus of control, aggression, and potential suicide, but was negatively related to assertion. (Author)
Descriptors: Aggression; College Students; *Depression (Psychology); *Existentialism; *Loneliness; Personality Assessment; *Personality Traits; *Suicide

EJ253481 CG521456
Some Common Characteristics of Latency-Age Suicidal Children: A Tentative Model Based on Case Study Analyses.
Orbach, Israel; And Others
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v11 n3 p180-90 Fall 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143); GENERAL REPORT (140)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAR82
Investigated latency-age children (N=11) who attempted or threatened suicide. Discovered common characteristics including: (1) suicidal parents; (2) a major family crisis; (3) excessive parental demands; (4) lack of satisfying relationships; (5) paradoxical death attitudes; and (6) positive strivings to stay alive. Developed a model for predicting suicidal behavior. (RC)
Descriptors: Case Studies; *Childhood Attitudes; Children; *Death; *Family Problems; Foreign Countries; Identification; Individual Characteristics; *Interpersonal Relationship; Interviews; *Parent Influence; Predictor Variables; *Suicide
Identifiers: Israel

EJ253479 CG521454
Suicide among Minority Elderly: A Preliminary Investigation.
McIntosh, John L.; Santos, John F.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v11 n3 p151-66 Fall 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAR82
An investigation of official 1976 suicide statistics among minority elderly revealed that suicide rates are highest among the old for Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino Americans. Among Blacks and Native Americans, however, suicide rates are extremely low for the aged. Suggests explanations for these findings. (Author)
Descriptors: Age Differences; American Indians; Asian Americans; Blacks; Comparative Analysis; *Minority Groups; *Older Adults; *Racial Differences; Social Influences; *Sociocultural Patterns; *Suicide

EJ253478 CG521453
Bereavement Group for Parents Who Suffered a Suicidal Loss of a Child.
Hatton, Corrine L.; Valente, Sharon McBride
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v11 n3 p141-50 Fall 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAR82
Describes supportive group therapy for parents who sought relief from the painful grief experienced after the suicide of their child. Results indicate parents who felt overwhelmed by feelings of shame, guilt, self-doubt, confusion, and isolation found some relief in the universality of their grief and felt accepted and understood. (Author)
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Descriptors: Children; *Coping; *Emotional Adjustment; Grief ; Group Dynamics; *Group Therapy; *Parent Counseling; Program Descriptions; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Support Groups

EJ253477 CG521452
Suicidal Behavior: Toward an Explanation of Differences in Female and Male Rates.
Wilson, Michele
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v11 n3 p131-40 Fall 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); GENERAL REPORT (140)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAR82
Discusses five components of a basic suicide syndrome. Examines gender differences in suicidal behavior through an analysis of male and female roles. Components include failure, commitment, rigidity, shame, and isolation. Considers the concept of autonomy in relation to sex differences in suicidal behavior. (RC)
Descriptors: Age Differences; Behavior Patterns; Comparative Analysis; *Coping; *Emotional Problems; Failure; *Psychological Patterns; *Sex Differences; *Sex Role; Stress Variables; *Suicide

EJ252286 EC140154
Suicidal Behavior of Children.
Pfeffer, Cynthia R.
Exceptional Children, v48 n2 p170-72 Oct 1981
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); CLASSROOM MATERIAL (050)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB82
Suicidal behavior in children aged 6 to 12 years is considered in terms of incidence, risk factors, ego functions, and implications for educators. (SB)
Descriptors: Elementary Education; Etiology; Incidence; Self Concept; Student Characteristics; *Suicide; *Teacher Role

EJ252053 CG521358
Assessment of Suicide Ideation and Parasuicide: Hopelessness and Social Desirability.
Linehan, Marsha M.; Nielsen, Stevan L.
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, v49 n5 p773-75 Oct 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB82
Shoppers completed the Beck Hopelessness Scale, the Edwards Social Desirability Inventory, and a survey of past suicidal behavior. Results indicated hopelessness and social desirability were reliably related to reports of past suicidal behavior, to frequency of current suicidal ideation, and to subjects' predictions of future suicide potential. (Author)
Descriptors: Adults; *Behavior Patterns; Predictive Measurement; *Psychological Patterns; Response Style (Tests); *Suicide
Identifiers: *Hopelessness Scale; *Social Desirability

EJ252027 CG521332
Suicide and Children.
Fish, William C.; Waldhart-Letzel, Edith
Death Education, v5 n3 p215-22 Fall 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB82
Presents statistics on the extent of child and adolescent suicide. Symptoms and causes are suggested including ego weakness, child rearing attitudes and practices, and social influences. Considers the ethics of interfering with the attempt to commit suicide and makes recommendations for prevention. (RC)
Descriptors: Adolescents; *Child Rearing; Children; Coping; Depression (Psychology); Ethics; Etiology; Intervention; *Parent Attitudes; *Self Concept; *Social Influences; State of the Art Reviews; *Suicide

EJ250235 RC504317
Suicidal Behavior among Native Americans: An Annotated Bibliography.
Peters, Ron
White Cloud Journal of American Indian/Alaska Native Mental Health, v2 n3 p9-20 1981
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); BIBLIOGRAPHY (131); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJDEC81
This annotated bibliography on suicidal behavior of American Indians, Canada Natives, and Alaska Natives includes 65 citations to articles which include anthropological, medical, and psychological treatments. Available from: White Cloud Center, Gaines Hall UOHSC, 840 Southwest Gaines Road, Portland, OR 97201. (Author/CM)
Descriptors: *Alaska Natives; *American Indians; *Annotated Bibliographies; *Canada Natives; *Suicide; *Tribes

EJ250234 RC504316
Suicide in American Indian and Alaska Native Tradition.
Pine, Charles J.
White Cloud Journal of American Indian/Alaska Native Mental Health, v2 n3 p3-8 1981
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Journal Announcement: CIJDEC81
Although some tribes sanctioned suicide in certain situations, suicide was traditionally infrequent among tribes reviewed. Available from: White Cloud Center, Gaines Hall UOHSC, 840 Southwest Gaines Road, Portland, OR 97201. (CN)
Descriptors: *Alaska Natives; *American Indian Culture; *American Indians; Cross Cultural Studies; Cultural Background; *Cultural Influences; Sex Differences; *Social Attitudes; *Suicide; Tribes

EJ249604 CG521008
Female Labor Force Participation, Status Integration and Suicide, 1950-1969.
Davis, Richard A.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v11 n2 p111-23 Spr 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJDEC81
Describes the relationship of male and female suicide patterns to growth in the female labor force during the 1950's and 1960's. Suggests working women represented a weakening of sex role norms. Proposes role conflict ensued resulting in increased female suicides and suicide potential. (Author/ JAC)
Descriptors: *Behavior Standards; Census Figures; *Emotional Disturbances; *Employed Women; Occupational Surveys; *Role Conflict; *Sex Role; *Suicide; Trend Analysis

EJ249603 CG521007
Adolescent Suicide Attempts: Some Significant Factors.
Tishler, Carl L.; And Others
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v11 n2 p86-92 Spr 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJDEC81
Describes adolescents who attempted suicide. Adolescent suicide attempts presented are most significantly related to long-term family dysfunction. Some vegetative depressive symptoms are noted in a majority of patients. Implications are drawn for strengthening the mental health practitioner's role in detecting and preventing adolescent suicide. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Coping; *Crisis Intervention; *Depression (Psychology); Developmental Stages; *Emotional Disturbances; Etiology; *Family Problems; Interpersonal Relationship; Parent Child Relationship; Psychopathology; *Suicide

EJ246214 RC504239
Cross-Cultural Studies of Depression among American Indians and Alaska Natives.
Shore, James H.; Manson, Spero M.
White Cloud Journal of American Indian Alaska Native Mental Health, v2 n2 p5-12 1981
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJSEP81
Describes the differences between western and indigenous concepts of depression. Describes several culture-specific Indian depression syndromes. Notes the rising incidence of Native behavior. Describes several theories of depression etiology. Available from: White Cloud Center, Gaines Hall UOHSC, 840 Southwest Gaines Road, Portland, Oregon 97201. (SB)
Descriptors: Acculturation; Alaska Natives; *American Indian Culture; American Indians; Cross Cultural Studies; *Cultural Differences; Cultural Influences; *Depression (Psychology); Grief; *Measurement Techniques; *Mental Disorders; *Suicide; Test Bias
Identifiers: Dependency (Personality)

EJ245476 CG520709
Suicide in the Later Years.
Jarvis, George K.; Boldt, Menno
Essence: Issues in the Study of Ageing, Dying, and Death, v4 n3 p145-58 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJSEP81
Studied older male suicides as more often perceived by survivors as being physically ill, whereas older female suicides were more often seen as having a mental disorder. Older suicides typically use very lethal means and are less likely to have been involved with alcohol, drugs, or violence than younger suicides. (Author)
Descriptors: Age Differences; Comparative Analysis; Emotional Problems; Foreign Countries; Gerontology; *Health; *Life Style; *Older Adults; *Stress Variables; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Canada

EJ245436 CG520669
Adolescent Self-Destructive Behavior and Crisis Intervention in Japan.
Ishii, Kan'ichiro
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v11 n1 p51-61 Spr 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)

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DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Journal Announcement: CIJSEP81
Reflects the author's experiences as a suicide prevention counselor at a Japanese university. Discusses the rising rate of adolescent suicide and its relationship to social change and family structure. Concludes that adolescent suicide is a silent indictment of current society in Japan. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Counselor Role; *Crisis Intervention; *Cultural Traits; Family Structure; Foreign Countries; Higher Education; Social Change; *Stress Variables *Suicide; Youth Problems
Identifiers: *Japan

EJ245435 CG520668
Parental Suicide: An Organizing Event in the Development of Latency Age Children.
Pfeffer, Cynthia R.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v11 n1 p43-50 Spr 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJSEP81
Proposes that children are especially vulnerable to parental suicide who have not resolved earlier developmental issues of separation-individuation. Five children were studied intensively. Results indicate parental suicide influences children's ego development and character formation. This trauma is heightened when mourning difficulties for the surviving parent interfere with open discussion. (Author)
Descriptors: Case Studies; *Child Development; *Children; Emotional Adjustment; *Emotional Development; Family Problems Grief; *Parent Child Relationship; *Suicide

EJ245434 CG520667
Suicide of Japanese Youth.
Iga, Mamoru
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v11 n1 p17-30 Spr 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJSEP81
Discusses the uniquely intense stress in Japan due to the "Examination Hell" which contributes to a high rate of young suicide. The social structural factors are analyzed in terms of weak ego; restraint on aggression; lack of social resources; and views of life, death, and suicide. (Author)
Descriptors: Academic Achievement; Adjustment (to Environment); *Adolescents; *Cultural Traits; Family Relationship; Foreign Countries; *Personality Traits; Secondary Education; State of the Art Reviews; *Stress Variables; *Suicide; Test Anxiety; Youth Problems
Identifiers: *Japan

EJ243582 CG520444
Assessing Paraprofessional Competence with the Suicide Intervention Response Inventory.
Neimeyer, Robert A.; MacInnes, William D.
Journal of Counseling Psychology, v28 n2 p176-79 Mar 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJAUG81
The Suicide Intervention Response Inventory demonstrated the ability to discriminate among respondents known to differ in suicide counseling skills and detected enhancement of such skills in volunteers over the course of crisis intervention training. It may be useful in screening and evaluating paraprofessionals who deal with potentially suicidal clients. (Author)
Descriptors: *Competence; Counseling Effectiveness; Counselor Qualifications; *Crisis Intervention; *Paraprofessional Personnel; *Personnel Evaluation; *Screening Tests; *Suicide; Test Validity; Training Objectives
Identifiers: *Suicide Intervention Response Inventory

EJ242058 CG520389
Bracketing and Stabilization: Interventative Steps in Counseling the Suicidal Client.
Spero, Moshe Halevi
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v11 n4 p325-39 198 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); CLASSROOM MATERIAL (050); GENERAL REPORT (140)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUL81
Suggests that stress on the rapid establishment of "cognitive re-structuring" is inappropriate for many types of suicidal clients. Bracketing and stabilization are suggested as alternative means to increase client ability to grasp personal orientations and perspectives. Stress on the client's ability to control is important. (Author)
Descriptors: Adolescents; Cognitive Objectives; *Coping; *Counseling Techniques; *Counselor Client Relationship; *Crisis Intervention; Emotional Problems; Models; Stress Variables; *Suicide

EJ242057 CG520388
The Correlations of Attitudes toward Suicide with Death Anxiety, Religiosity, and Personal Closeness to Suicide.
Minear, Julianne D.; Brush, Lorelei R.
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v11 n4 p317-24 198 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUL81
A study of college students showed the more supportive students were about the right of people to commit suicide, the more anxious they felt about death, the less strongly they
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

were committed to a religion, and the more seriously they had thought about committing suicide. (Author)
Descriptors: *Anxiety; College Students; Correlation; Higher Education; *Religious Factors; Social Problems; *Social Values ; *Student Attitudes; *Suicide

EJ242056 CG520387
Suicide among Native Americans: A Compilation of Findings.
McIntosh, John L.; Santos, John F.
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v11 n4 p303-16 198 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUL81
Undue emphasis upon Indian tribes having high suicide rates has created the impression that all Indian groups have high rates. The wide variations that exist among the tribes are often ignored. Results of the available studies of suicide among the various Indian tribal groups are presented. (Author)
Descriptors: *American Indian Culture; *American Indians; *Cross Cultural Studies; Literature Reviews; Quality of Life; *Social Problems; *Stress Variables; *Suicide; Tribes

EJ241955 CG520286
Methods of Suicide and Implications for Suicide Prevention.
Boor, Myron
Journal of Clinical Psychology, v37 n1 p70-75 Jan 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUL81
The increase in suicides by firearms in all sex-ethnic groups accompanied marked increases in the availability of firearms, which is a preferred, socioculturally accepted method of suicide. Studies suggest that suicides may be prevented by decreasing the availability of the most common methods of suicide to suicidal individuals. (Author)
Descriptors: *Crisis Intervention; Cross Cultural Studies; *Prevention; *Psychopathology; Racial Factors; Sex Differences ; *Sociocultural Patterns; State of the Art Reviews; *Suicide

EJ240008 CG520125
Moody, Suicide and Survival: A Critical Appraisal.
Vicchio, Stephen
Essence: Issues in the Study of Ageing, Dying, and Death, v4 n2 p69-77 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUN81
The purpose of this paper is to: (1) define suicide; (2) explicate Raymond Moody's position on suicide and survival after death; (3) analyze logical connections between divine commands and moral judgments; and (4) offer constructive comments on suicide and suicide prevention. (Author/RC)
Descriptors: Christianity; Literature Reviews; *Moral Issues ; *Philosophy; *Punishment; Religion; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Augustine (Saint); *Moody (Raymond)

EJ239119 PS510217
To Silence One's Self: A Brief Analysis of the Literature on Adolescent Suicide.
Denhouter, Kathryn V.
Child Welfare, v60 n1 p2-10 Jan 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY81
This paper discusses and analyzes the etiology and treatment of suicidal adolescents from an ecological point of view that includes three major perspectives: biophysical, psychological and sociological. (Author/RH)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *Demography; *Influences; *Intervention; Literature Reviews; *Suicide; Theories

EJ238281 CG519998
The Counselor's Role in Suicide Prevention.
Morgan, Lewis B.
Personnel and Guidance Journal, v59 n5 p284-86 Jan 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY81
Suicide, especially among young people, continues to be a leading cause of death in the United States. Counselors can prevent it by being alert to the warning signs and responding directly to the client in a caring, supportive manner. (JAC)
Descriptors: Adolescents; *Counseling Techniques; *Counselor Client Relationship; *Counselor Role; Emotional Problems; Females; Minority Groups; Quality of Life; State of the Art Reviews; Stress Variables; *Suicide

EJ238234 CG519951
Mobilizing Schools for Suicide Prevention.
Ross, Charlotte P.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v10 n4 p239-43 Win 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY81
Consultation to school personnel following student suicides led to a program of prevention through training school personnel. The program increased the ability of resource persons available to adolescents--teachers, counselors and
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

school nurses--to recognize signs of suicidal depression and to respond effectively to suicidal students. (Author)
Descriptors: *Crisis Intervention; High School Students; *Mental Health Programs; *Prevention; Program Descriptions; *Pupil Personnel Services; School Counseling; School Personnel ; Secondary Education; *Staff Development; *Suicide
Identifiers: *California (San Mateo County)

EJ238233 CG519950
Suicide Risk Factors in Alcohol Abuse.
Motto, Jerome A.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v10 n4 p230-38 Win 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY81
A current focus in evaluating suicide risk is the "clinical model" approach, which determines those factors associated with high risk for suicide. The sociological factors identified as estimators of suicide risk included impaired health, job instability, multiple unit residence, no change in living setting, and modest financial resources. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Alcoholism; Longitudinal Studies; Models; Patients; *Predictor Variables; *Risk; *Social Influences; *Stress Variables; *Suicide

EJ238232 CG519949
Shifting Patterns of Deadly Violence.
Seiden, Richard H.; Freitas, Raymond P.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v10 n4 p195-209 Win 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAY81
While it is true that the total suicide rates has varied little, this composite figure masks a dramatic shift in the risk of suicide by age. In recent years there has been a reduction of suicide at older ages reciprocated by an unprecedented increase of suicide and homicide at younger ages. (Author)
Descriptors: *Age Differences; *Aggression; *Behavior Patterns; Crime; Older Adults; Psychopathology; *Suicide; Trend Analysis; *Violence; Youth
Identifiers: *Firearms

EJ237948 UD508192
The Political Economy of Black Male Suicides.
Stewart, James B.
Journal of Black Studies, v11 n2 p249-61 Dec 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJAPR81
Presents a framework which merges economic and sociological insights for studying the increasing suicide rate among Black males. Preliminary empirical analysis of the model indicated that a purely economic model must incorporate extra-economic influences to increase its explanatory power. (MK)
Descriptors: *Blacks; Economic Factors; *Males; Social Influences; Socioeconomic Background; *Socioeconomic Influences; *Suicide

EJ237727 SP510187
Subintentional Suicide among Youth.
Smith, D. F.
Health Education, v11 n5 p44-45 Sep-Oct 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJAPR81
Subintentional suicide is a classification that refers to ill-defined deaths and practices that lead toward death. Types of subintentional suicide among adolescents include drug abuse and risk taking when driving automobiles. (JN)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Death; Depression (Psychology); *Drug Abuse; Emotional Problems; Psychopathology; *Suicide; *Traffic Accidents

EJ236711 EC130344
Depression and Suicide among Adolescents and Young Adults with Selective Handicapping Conditions.
Bryan, Doris P.; Herjanic, Barbara
Exceptional Education Quarterly: Special Issue on Special Education for Adolescents and Young Adults, v1 n2 p57-65 Aug 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Journal Announcement: CIJAPR81
Factors considered include physical health, life satisfaction, and adolescent development and behavior in the handicapped. Some behaviors and symptoms to help practitioners recognize depression and suicide potential in the handicapped are presented along with several steps to take if depression is suspected. Also considered is suicide prevention. (DLS)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); *Adolescents; Behavior Patterns; *Child Development; *Depression (Psychology); Emotional Problems; Physical Health; *Prevention ; Quality of Life; *Suicide

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

EJ236288 CG519876
Sex Differences in Criminal Homicide and Suicide in England and Wales and the United States.
Palmer, Stuart
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v11 n3 p255-70 198 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJAPR81
In England and Wales, females are more prone to commit suicide than homicide. Homicidal offenders are more likely to victimize members of their own families and decidedly more prone to kill themselves. These tendencies are tentatively related to the possible development of a subculture of self-directed violence. (Author)
Descriptors: *Behavior Patterns; Criminals; *Cross Cultural Studies; Family Problems; Foreign Countries; Self Mutilation; *Sex Differences; *Suicide; *Violence
Identifiers: *Homicide; *United Kingdom

EJ236179 CG519767
Aging and Suicide: Maturation or Cohort Effect?
Wenz, Friedrich V.
International Journal of Aging and Human Development, v11 n4 p297-305 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJAPR81
A suicide potential scale is constructed that fits the Guttman scale criteria. The mean suicide potential scores of various age groups support the cohort model with the exception of individuals 75 and older, where it appears that maturation factors play an important role in explaining suicidal behavior. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adult Development; Age Differences; *Aging (Individuals); *Cohort Analysis; Gerontology; *Maturity (Individuals); Older Adults; Predictive Validity; Psychometrics; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Suicide Potential Scale

EJ236137 CG519725
Indirect Self-Destructive Behavior in the Elderly Nursing Home Patient.
Nelson, Franklyn L.; Farberow, Norman L.
Journal of Gerontology, v35 n6 p949-57 Nov 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJAPR81
Indirect self-destructive behavior (ISDB) is associated with direct suicide potential, dissatisfaction with the treatment program and with life in general, confused reasoning and judgment, poor prognosis for discharge, the absence of religious commitment, and significant losses in the patient's life. ISDB is an alternative form of suicide. (Author)
Descriptors: *Behavior Problems; *Emotional Disturbances; Geriatrics; Gerontology; Morale; *Nursing Homes; *Older Adults; *Quality of Life; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Self Destructive Behavior

EJ235578 UD508098
Suicide among Young Blacks: Trends and Perspectives.
Davis, Robert
Phylon, v41 n3 p223-29 Sep 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070); POSITION PAPER (120)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAR81
Reviews recent trends in suicide among young Blacks and discusses three inadequate causal theories (urban stress, status integration, and Black family deficit). Presents an alternative explanatory paradigm which focuses on weakened communal and family ties as a result of upward mobility. (MK)
Descriptors: *Black Youth; Family Influence; Influences; *Intergroup Relations; Psychological Patterns; Social Science Research; Sociology; *Suicide

EJ234887 PS510109
Adolescent Suicide.
Greuling, Jacquelin W.; DeBlassie, Richard R.
Adolescence, v15 n59 p589-601 Fall 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); POSITION PAPER (120); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAR81
Investigates causal factors, prevention, management, and treatment of adolescent suicide. (Author/DB)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Behavior Problems; *Depression (Psychology); Emotional Problems; *Influences; *Intervention; Literature Reviews; *Prevention; Psychopathology; *Suicide

EJ233926 CG519685
Suicide: Theoretical Approaches and Research.
Nolan-Musick, Mary
Texas Personnel and Guidance Journal, v8 n2 p87-96 Fall 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJMAR81
Presents an overview of cultural, historical, sociological, and psychological aspects of suicide, and indicates that a comprehensive definition of this phenomenon does not exist. Further emphasis on gathering detailed case studies of suicides is recommended. Contributions from other fields can provide a better picture of actual causative factors.
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

(Author/BEF)
Descriptors: Death; *Interdisciplinary Approach; Literature Reviews; *Models; *Research Needs; State of the Art Reviews; *Suicide

EJ233198 SP509887
Student Suicides during a Twenty-Year Period at a State University Campus.
Kraft, David P.
Journal of the American College Health Association, v28 n5 p258-62 Apr 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB81
Student suicide on a large university campus is analyzed and implications for student health services are made. (JD)
Descriptors: *College Students; Higher Education; *Mental Health; Psychopathology; School Health Services; *Suicide

EJ233193 SP509882
Suicide in the Young: Demographic Data of College-Age Students in a Rural State.
Heinrichs, E. H.
Journal of the American College Health Association, v28 n4 p236-37 Feb 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB81
Demographic data from death certificates of suicides of college-age persons in South Dakota are compared with those of students in the same age group. Only a few differences between students and nonstudents occur. (JMF)
Descriptors: *College Students; Data Analysis; *Demography; Higher Education; *Rural Areas; *Suicide; *Young Adults

EJ233185 SP509874
Suicide among American College and University Students from 1970-71 through 1975-76.
Schwartz, Allan J.
Journal of the American College Health Association, v28 n4 p205-10 Feb 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB81
Suicide rates of college and university populations are found to be lower than sex-matched comparison groups based on the 20 to 24-year-old population. (JMF)
Descriptors: *College Students; *Comparative Analysis; Data Higher Education; Reliability; Sex Differences; *Statistical Analysis; *Suicide

EJ233184 SP509873
Inaccuracy and Uncertainty in Estimates of College Student Suicide Rates.
Schwartz, Allan J.
Journal of the American College Health Association, v28 n4 p201-04 Feb 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); POSITION PAPER (120); EVALUATIVE REPORT (142)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB81
Innacurate sample data and uncertain estimates are defined as obstacles to assessing the suicide rate among college students. A standardization of research and reporting services is recommended. (JMF)
Descriptors: *College Students; *Data; Higher Education; *Reliability; Research Problems; *Statistical Analysis; *Suicide

EJ231650 CG519265
A Possible Classification of Suicidal Acts Based on Murray's Need System.
Shneidman, Edwin S.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v10 n3 p175-81 Fall 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070); GENERAL REPORT (140); BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB81
Argues that human acts are intended to satisfy human needs. A typology of suicidal acts parallels a classification of general human needs. This classification can be found in Murray's "Explorations in Personality" (1938). Twenty-one suicide-need types are defined. (Author)
Descriptors: Book Reviews; *Classification; Models; *Need Gratification; *Psychological Needs; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Murray (Henry)

EJ231649 CG519264
Acceptance of Conditional Suicide and Euthanasia among Adult Americans.
Johnson, David; And Others
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v10 n3 p157-66 Fall 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB81
Analysis indicates that religious intensity, sex, age, and education are important associational variables regarding attitudes toward suicide and euthanasia. Males are more accepting than females. Females are influenced by family life
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

conditions. Males are influenced by health status. (JMF)
Descriptors: Adults; Age Differences; *Death; Educational Experience; Psychological Patterns; *Religious Factors; Sex Differences; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Americans; *Euthanasia

EJ231648 CG519263
Suicide in Denmark: A Statistical Review for the Past 150 Years.
Paerregaard, Grethe
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v10 n3 p150-56 Fall 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB81
Charts compare suicides in Denmark with other European countries and suicide in Denmark according to sex, age, and method. Present sociopolitical arrangements in Denmark have helped many elements of the population. However, the suicide rate of women aged 35 to 70 has increased. Historical and sociological reasons are given. (Author/JMF)
Descriptors: *Age Differences; *European History; Foreign Countries; *Sex Differences; Social History; *Sociocultural Patterns; Statistical Analysis; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Denmark

EJ231647 CG519262
The Choice of Weapons: A Study of Methods of Suicide by Sex, Race, and Region.
Taylor, Maurice C.; Wicks, Jerry W.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v10 n3 p142-49 Fall 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB81
Results indicate that some commonly accepted beliefs about sex and race and the suicide methods chosen are incorrect. Geographical region appears to be an influential factor. Data from death certificates in five cities support the conclusions. (JMF)
Descriptors: Geographic Regions; Influences; Psychological Studies; *Racial Factors; *Regional Characteristics; *Sex Differences; *Sociocultural Patterns; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Weapons

EJ231646 CG519261
Attempted Suicide: An Ethological Perspective.
Goldney, Robert D.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v10 n3 p131-41 Fall 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJFEB81
Discusses behaviors which culminate in suicide attempts and relates these to the biological concept of conservation-withdrawal. Clinical advantages to this conceptualization are presented. (Author/JMF)
Descriptors: Behavior Patterns; Behavioral Science Research *Biology; *Psychological Patterns; Psychological Studies; *Suicide

EJ229802 CG519135
A Parent's Suicide: Counseling the Children.
Hammond, Janice M.
School Counselor, v27 n5 p385-88 May 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN81
Discusses ways a counselor can help children and family members deal with a parent's death. Children should be told the truth in a simple, sensitive manner and encouraged to share their feelings and emotions. (JAC)
Descriptors: Case Studies; *Children; Counselor Client Relationship; *Counselor Role; Elementary Secondary Education *Emotional Problems; Family Problems; *Grief; *Parent Child Relationship; *Suicide

EJ229783 CG519116
Reactions to the Parents of the Child Suicide: A Study of Social Impressions.
Calhoun, Lawrence G.; And Others
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, v48 n4 p535-36 Aug 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJAN81
When the child committed suicide, the parents were liked less and were blamed more for the child's death. The child was perceived as significantly more psychologically disturbed before death. Respondents felt that the newspaper should not have printed the cause of death. (Author)
Descriptors: *Children; Counselor Role; Grief; *Interpersonal Relationship; *Parent Attitudes; *Responses; *Social Attitudes; Stress Variables; *Suicide

EJ227240 CG518804
Recognition of Suicide Lethality Factors by Physicians, Mental Health Professionals, Ministers, and College Students.
Holmes, Cooper B.; Howard, Michael E.
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DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, v48 n3 p383-87 Jun 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJDEC80
Results of this study revealed that physicians and psychiatrists were equal and significantly better in recognizing suicide than the other groups. They were followed by psychologists, social workers, ministers, and college students, in that order. (Author/BEF)
Descriptors: Clergy; *Clinical Diagnosis; College Students; Comparative Analysis; Physicians; *Professional Personnel; Psychologists; *Recognition (Psychology); Social Workers; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Suicide Potential Rating Scale

EJ226601 SP509583
Adolescent Suicide and the Classroom Teacher.
McKenry, Patrick C.; And Others
Journal of School Health, v50 n3 p120-22 Mar 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); TEACHING GUIDE (052)
Journal Announcement: CIJNOV80
A list of behavioral changes indicative of emotional distress is provided for teachers for use in identification and referral of potential suicides. (JD)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *Emotional Problems; *Helping Relationship; Mental Health; Psychopathology; *Suicide; *Teacher Role

EJ223410 CG518591
Death Orientation in the Suicide Intervention Worker.
Neimeyer, Robert A.; Dingemans, Peter M. A. J.
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v11 n1 p15-21 1980-1981
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJOCT80
Relative to controls, crisis workers have consistently higher apprehension about their own mortality. Significance for selection and training of suicide counselors is noted. (Author)
Descriptors: Community Programs; *Counselor Attitudes; Counselor Characteristics; *Crisis Intervention; *Death; *Fear; Nonprofessional Personnel; *Suicide

EJ223409 CG518590
Towards a Theory of Suicide: The Case for Modern Fatalism.
Peck, Dennis L.
Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, v11 n1 p1-13 1980-1981
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); GENERAL REPORT (140); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJOCT80
Explores the empirical relationship between fatalism and suicide in a population of youthful victims. Content analysis of case histories and suicide notes showed almost one-third experienced fatalistic thoughtways prior to their death. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Behavior Theories; Death; Failure; Psychopathology; *Self Concept; *Suicide; *Young Adults
Identifiers: *Fatalism

EJ223381 CG518562
Offender-Victim Relationships in Criminal Homicide followed by Offender's Suicide, North Carolina, 1972-1977.
Palmer, Stuart; Humphrey, John A.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v10 n2 p106-18 Sum 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJOCT80
Presents an analysis of 90 cases of criminal homicide followed by suicide in North Carolina, 1972 to 1977. Homicidal victim-offender relationships were investigated in regard to age, sex, race and whether victim and offender were members of the same family, friends, acquaintances, or strangers. (Author)
Descriptors: Crime; *Criminals; Death; *Individual Characteristics; *Interpersonal Relationship; Personality Traits; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Homicide; *North Carolina

EJ223380 CG518561
Resistances Encountered in Starting a Group Therapy Program for Suicide Attempters in Varied Administrative Settings.
Hackel, Jacqueline; Asimos, Chrisula T.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v10 n2 p100-05 Sum 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJOCT80
Reports areas of difficulty (including funding issues, management and personal bias issues, and theoretical issues) which emerged in the development of five treatment groups of depressed and suicidal patients. Groups reflected efforts between the city-county mental health system and funding agencies. Strategies for overcoming difficulties are discussed. (Author/CC)
Descriptors: *Administrative Organization; County Programs; *Depression (Psychology); Financial Problems; *Group Therapy; *Mental Health Programs; Patients; Problems; *Suicide; Urban Programs

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

EJ223379 CG518560
A Strategic Theory.
Baechler, Jean
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v10 n2 p70-99 Sum 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJOCT80
Analyzes this definition of suicide: a behavior that seeks to find a solution to an existential problem by making an attempt on the life of the subject. Theoretical implications and the relationship between suicide and mental illness are discussed. Reprint of first chapter of book entitled "Suicides." (CC)
Descriptors: Adults; *Behavior Theories; Death; Definitions Foreign Countries; Mental Disorders; *Prevention; *Social Influences; *Suicide
Identifiers: *France

EJ220958 CG517893
Institutional Responses to the Suicidal Student: Ethical and Legal Considerations.
Bernard, M. L.; Bernard, J. L.
Journal of College Student Personnel, v21 n2 p109-13 Mar 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJSEP80
Reports results of a nationwide survey of university and college counseling services on policies for dealing with the student who threatens or attempts suicide. Considers whether certain policies are ethically in the best interests of the student and the possibility that some policies are in violation of federal law. (Author)
Descriptors: *College Role; College Students; *Guidance Centers; Higher Education; Legal Problems; *Legal Responsibility; National Surveys; School Responsibility; *Student Rights; *Suicide

EJ220378 UD507678
Suicide and the City.
Lane, Roger
Society, v17 n2 p74-82 Jan-Feb 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); HISTORICAL MATERIAL (060); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Journal Announcement: CIJAUG80
Views suicide as an historical indicator of social factors related to urbanization and urban life. Discusses historical and contemporary problems with data collection, especially in terms of race and sex of victims and underreporting among particular groups. Suggests theoretical approaches to the study of suicide in contemporary society. (GC)
Descriptors: Immigrants; Racial Differences; Sex Differences; Social Indicators; *Social Influences; *Social Problems; *Socioeconomic Status; *Statistics; *Suicide; *Urban Problems

EJ219354 CG517611
When a Patient Commits Suicide.
Marshall, Karol A.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v10 n1 p29-39 Spr 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070); GENERAL REPORT (140)
Journal Announcement: CIJAUG80
Suicide is a tragic and upsetting event which sometimes occurs when a person is in some form of therapy. This paper advocates a process after a patient commits suicide which allows for a thorough and orderly working through of the event by involved treatment personnel. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); Death; Grief; Helping Relationship; Interpersonal Relationship; Patients; *Psychotherapy; *Suicide; *Therapists

EJ219353 CG517610
The Role of Social Isolation in Suicide.
Trout, Deborah L.
Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, v10 n1 p10-20 Spr 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Journal Announcement: CIJAUG80
Reviews the literature which relates to the role of social isolation in suicide. Major areas reviewed include theories on suicide and social isolation, measures of social isolation, and empirical studies which concern the relationship of social isolation to suicide. (Author)
Descriptors: Adults; Coping; *Death; Social Adjustment; *Social Isolation; Social Life; *Suicide

EJ217418 CG517597
The Effects of Marital Dissolution on Suicide.
Stack, Steven
Journal of Marriage and the Family, v42 n1 p83-92 Feb 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: CIJJUL80
Explores the relationship between divorce and suicide through a multiple regression analysis. Results indicate that the incidence of divorce is closely associated with the rate

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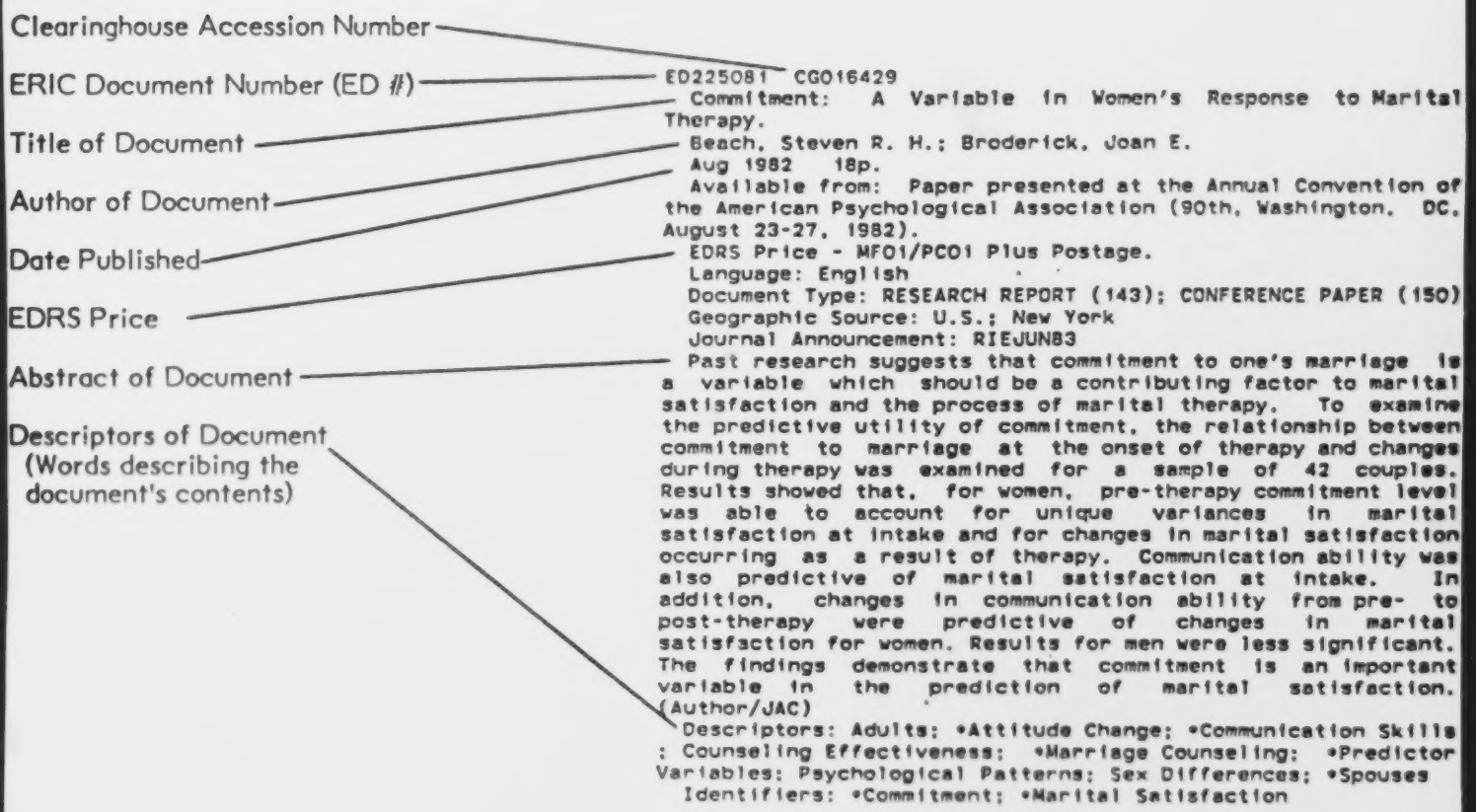
DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

of suicide even after controls for the influence of the effects of age composition, race, the rate of interstate migration, and income. (Author/BEF)
Descriptors: Behavior Patterns; Death; *Divorce; *Psychopathology; Socioeconomic Influences; *Spouses; *Suicide

FORMAT OF ERIC DOCUMENTS (ED NUMBERS)
INDEXED MONTHLY IN RESOURCES IN EDUCATION



ED225081 CG016429
Commitment: A Variable in Women's Response to Marital Therapy.
Beach, Steven R. H.; Broderick, Joan E.
Aug 1982 18p.
Available from: Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association (90th, Washington, DC, August 23-27, 1982).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; New York
Journal Announcement: RIEJUN83
Past research suggests that commitment to one's marriage is a variable which should be a contributing factor to marital satisfaction and the process of marital therapy. To examine the predictive utility of commitment, the relationship between commitment to marriage at the onset of therapy and changes during therapy was examined for a sample of 42 couples. Results showed that, for women, pre-therapy commitment level was able to account for unique variances in marital satisfaction at intake and for changes in marital satisfaction occurring as a result of therapy. Communication ability was also predictive of marital satisfaction at intake. In addition, changes in communication ability from pre- to post-therapy were predictive of changes in marital satisfaction for women. Results for men were less significant. The findings demonstrate that commitment is an important variable in the prediction of marital satisfaction. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: Adults; *Attitude Change; *Communication Skills; Counseling Effectiveness; *Marriage Counseling; *Predictor Variables; Psychological Patterns; Sex Differences; *Spouses
Identifiers: *Commitment; *Marital Satisfaction

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

ED258118 CG018321
Teenage Suicide. Hearing before the Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice of the Committee on the Judiciary. United States Senate, Ninety-Eighth Congress, Second Session on Oversight on the Factors That May Lead to Teenage Suicide, and What May Be Done to Prevent That Tragedy (October 3, 1984).
Congress of the U.S., Washington, D.C. Senate Committee on the Judiciary.
1985 83p.; Portions of the document contain small print.
Report No.: Senate-Hrg-98-1262
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: English
Document Type: LEGAL MATERIAL (090)
Geographic Source: U.S.; District of Columbia
Journal Announcement: RIENOV85
Government: Federal
Target Audience: Policymakers
This document contains transcripts of witness testimony and prepared statements from the Congressional hearing called to examine the issue of teenage suicide. Testimony is focused on the factors that may lead to teenage suicide, what might be done to prevent these deaths, what the federal government is currently doing in this area, and what action the federal government might take to expand its activities. Witnesses include the parents of a teenage boy who committed suicide, and a mother and her teenage daughter who attempted to commit suicide. Factors leading to this suicide and attempted suicide are discussed and personal experiences are related. Other witnesses include the criminal district attorney for Collin County, Texas, where 11 teenage suicides occurred in 2 years. The president of the American Association of Suicidology, and the coordinator for School Social Work Services in Fairfax, Virginia who describes the Adolescent Suicidal Prevention Program in that county, also testified. Included in the appendix are a letter from Andrew C. Teter to the subcommittee; the article "Adolescent Suicide and the Classroom Teacher" (McKenry, Tishler, and Christman) from the Journal of School Health, March, 1980; the California Senate Bill No. 947-Schools: Youth Suicide Prevention School Programs; and the article "Suicide in Adolescence: Prevention and Treatment" by Norman L. Faberow in "The Adolescent Mood and Disturbance", Golombek and Garfinkel, International Universities Press, 1983. (NRB)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Behavior Change; *Federal Aid; *Government Role; Hearings; *Prevention; School Role; State Legislation; *Suicide
Identifiers: Congress 98th

ED258101 CG018304
An Interdisciplinary Supervised Student Program Focused on Depression and Suicide Awareness.
Friedrich, Margret C.; And Others
Feb 1985 30p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Association of Social Workers (New Orleans, LA, January 31-February 3, 1985).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; New Jersey
Journal Announcement: RIENOV85
Target Audience: Practitioners
This paper describes the development of one high school peer counseling program created in response to a number of adolescent suicides and attempted suicides. The formation and activities of the interdisciplinary team (school social worker, school psychologist, school guidance counselor, health education teacher, and students) to develop and coordinate the program are discussed. The selection of students to be peer counselors is described and essential elements of the program are summarized, including the seven basic program goals. Evaluation procedures and results are briefly noted. Peer counseling materials and services provided by the program are listed and training emphases are described, including counseling techniques, communication skills, and specific techniques for recognizing signs of suicidal intent. A case vignette is included to illustrate the dynamics of the program. The appendix contains descriptions of myths about alcohol abuse, the myths and facts surrounding suicide, and peer counselor forms, questionnaires, and guidelines from the program. (NRB)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Communication Skills; *Counseling Techniques; *Counselor Training; Depression (Psychology); High Schools; Identification; Interdisciplinary Approach; *Peer Counseling; Prevention; Program Descriptions; Program Development; *Suicide

ED256986 CG018208
Letting Go with Love: The Grieving Process.
O'Connor, Nancy
1984 204p.
Report No.: ISBN-0-9613714-0-4
Available from: La Mariposa Press, P.O. Box 13221, Tucson, AZ 85732-1221 ($8.95 plus $1.00 for postage and handling).
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: English
Document Type: POSITION PAPER (120); BOOK (010)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Arizona
Journal Announcement: RIEOCT85
This book deals with death and the grieving process. The first three chapters cover several universal aspects of grieving. Four stages of grief are described and various feelings of grief (denial, anger, guilt, depression, acceptance) are examined. The next five chapters detail specific losses: death of a spouse, parent, child, friends and siblings, and the death of infants before or soon after birth. Individual sections examine special problems connected with these specific losses. A chapter on death of the self was written for those who have a terminal illness or who are close to someone facing death. Another chapter deals with death by

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DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

suicide and explores the unique circumstances facing the survivors. The final two chapters explain life patterns that may influence how individuals process grief. Different coping styles are described and ways of handling loss are presented. The appendices offer suggestions on communicating appropriately with survivors, and list resources and organizations which offer support to grieving persons. (NRB)
Descriptors: *Coping; *Death; Emotional Response; Family (Sociological Unit); *Grief; Infant Mortality; Interpersonal Relationship; Parent Child Relationship; *Suicide; Widowed
Identifiers: *Bereavement

ED255116 HE018148
Student Suicide Reduction: Are the Colleges Helping?
Haile, Penelope J.; Levitt, Lynn
26 Oct 1984 14p.; Paper presented at the Annual Convocation of the Northeastern Educational Research Association (15th, Ellenville, NY, October 26, 1984).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; New York
Journal Announcement: RIEAUG85
Suicide prevention programs and reactions to student suicide or suicide attempts were studied at 21 Long Island, New York, colleges and universities. While none of the colleges had a student suicide on campus from September 1981 through June 1983, one third of these schools have experienced suicide attempts on campus. Although there was a wide variety of counseling services available, few of these services dealt directly and specifically with the issue of student suicide, and little specific training in dealing with student suicide attempts was provided. However, almost two-thirds of the colleges indicated that their counseling staffs had formally discussed suicide and attempted suicide with students. Variations in the number of counselors included: 25 percent of the colleges had no full-time counselors on staff, 29 percent had only one full-time counselor, 30 percent had from 6 to 15 full-time counselors, and 50 percent of the colleges used from 1 to 25 part-time or student counselors. Suggestions for prevention of student suicide include a networking system and changes in availability of counseling services dealing directly with student suicide. The College Counseling Services Questionnaire is appended and six references are listed. (SW)
Descriptors: Ancillary School Services; *College Role; Counseling Services; Helping Relationship; Higher Education; *Intervention; *Prevention; Questionnaires; *School Counseling ; *Student Personnel Services; *Suicide

ED254799 CG018086
Juvenile Suicides in Adult Jails: Findings from a National Survey of Juveniles in Secure Detention Facilities.
Illinois Univ., Champaign. Community Research Center.
Oct 1983 11p.
Sponsoring Agency: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquent Prevention (Dept. of Justice), Washington, D.C.
Contract No.: J-012-81
Available from: Community Research Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 505 East Green Street, Suite 10, Champaign, IL 61820.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Illinois
Journal Announcement: RIEAUG85
A national scope study was performed to test empirically the hypothesis that juveniles in adult jails have a suicide rate higher than that of juveniles in the general population. Random samples were drawn from all United States juvenile detention centers, all jails with an average daily population of at least 250 inmates, a 20 percent random sample of jails with average daily populations under 250, and a 6.8 percent random sample of adult lockups. Data were collected by mailed questionnaires, with an overall response rate of 77.4 percent. Statistically significant differences were found between the suicide rates of juveniles in adult jails during 1978 (12.3 per 100,000) and juveniles in the general population in 1977 (2.7 per 100,000); between juveniles in adult lockups (8.6 per 100,000) and juveniles in the general population; between juveniles in juvenile detention facilities (1.6 per 100,000) and juveniles in adult jails; and between juveniles in juvenile detention centers and juveniles in adult lockups. Results support the hypothesis that the rate of suicide among children held in adult jails and lockups is significantly higher than that among children in juvenile detention centers and children in the general population of the United States. (NRB)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Children; Comparative Analysis; *Correctional Institutions; Environmental Influences; National Surveys; Population Trends; Secondary Education; Social Environment; *Suicide; Youth Problems

ED253819 CG018022
Suicide among School Age Youth.
New York State Education Dept., Albany.
Dec 1984 41p.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: REVIEW LITERATURE (070); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Geographic Source: U.S.; New York
Journal Announcement: RIEJUL85
Target Audience: Practitioners
This pamphlet is designed to assist school personnel in dealing with youth suicide by providing information, and prevention, intervention, and postvention activities. The foreword briefly covers problems facing adolescents that may lead to suicide, and mentions the after effects on the family, school, and community. A message from New York Lieutenant
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DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Governor Del Bello is included, in which he urges the formation of a federal commission to investigate causes and prevention of youth suicide. Estimates of the incidence of suicide are given, as well as specific reasons for the increase in suicides. Characteristics of the at-risk population are listed, and prevention, intervention, and postvention activities are briefly discussed. A quick reference guide and summary for identification and action includes a Risk Assessment Checklist, counseling guidelines, and a list of important facts and fables about suicide. Eleven references are included. Appendices include the names and addresses of Children and Youth Services operated by New York State Psychiatric Centers, New York State Division for Youth Field Representatives, New York State Mental Hygiene Commissions and County Mental Health Directors, New York State Poison Control Centers, and New York City Suicide Prevention Hotline numbers. (BH)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Check Lists; *Children; Elementary Secondary Education; *Identification; *Intervention; *Prevention; *Suicide
Identifiers: *New York

ED253783 CG017985
Adolescent Suicidal Thinking.
Schmidt, William R.; And Others
1984 14p.; Paper presented in the Sixth Annual Graduate Student Research Competition at the Annual Meeting of the Texas Psychological Association (Austin, TX 1984).
Sponsoring Agency: Texas Univ., Austin. Hogg Foundation for Mental Health.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Texas
Journal Announcement: RIEJUL85
Target Audience: Researchers
Adolescent suicide is an important problem. Given ethical considerations, it is difficult to obtain data regarding the suicidal thinking of "normal" adolescents. To collect data concerning suicidal thinking without directly introducing the topic of suicide, 217 tenth through twelfth graders, divided equally according to sex, grade, and urban versus rural residence, recorded three responses they felt a character in an adverse life circumstance would be thinking about doing. Next, they were asked if they had ever thought about or done any of their three projected responses. Results showed that 60 percent of the subjects projected suicide onto the character. Of those projecting suicide, 55 percent indicated they had personally thought about suicide. Of the 130 subjects who projected suicide, 7 reported engaging in suicidal behaviors. Twice as many females as males projected suicide, suggesting that females were less reluctant to report suicidal thinking. Common circumstances associated with suicidal thinking were emotional problems (i.e., depression), and family, or peer problems. Suicidal thoughts occurred most often in grades 7 through 9, with a drop in frequency thereafter. Racial differences and modifications in scenarios designed to increase the subjects' identification with the characters in them might be considerations in future research. (Author/BH)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Depression (Psychology); Emotional Problems; Research Methodology; Secondary Education *Suicide
Identifiers: *Projection (Psychology)

ED252779 CG017948
Suicidal Risk among College Students.
Campana, Mary; And Others
1984 17p.; Paper presented at the 1984 Annual Convention of the Texas Psychological Association as part of the sixth annual undergraduate Student Merit Research Competition.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Texas
Journal Announcement: RIEJUN85
Target Audience: Researchers
Although the suicide rate of young adults has increased dramatically, few empirical studies examine suicide in the normal population. To examine suicidal thinking and behavior in a college student sample, 43 female and 23 male college students responded to an adverse life event scenario and then filled out an extended questionnaire regarding suicidal thinking and behavior. Results showed that 39 % of the subjects had seriously considered suicide, and 8 percent had made a suicide attempt. Females were significantly more likely to have thought about suicide during the previous year, but males were as likely as females to report using suicide as a threat or manipulation. Although past research indicates that suicide projectors have higher rates of suicidal thinking, the fact that 62% of this sample were projectors raises questions about the validity of the projective method. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: *College Students; Higher Education; *Predictive Validity; *Projective Measures; Risk; Sex Differences; Student Attitudes; Student Behavior; *Suicide
Identifiers: Life Events

ED252754 CG017922
Attitudes of Professional and Community Groups toward Male and Female Suicide.
DeRose, Nancy; Page, Stewart
Aug 1984 21p.; Portions of this study were presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association (92nd, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, August 24-28, 1984).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: Canada; Ontario
Journal Announcement: RIEJUN85
Target Audience: Researchers
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DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

In order to explore attitudes toward female and male suicidal behaviors, psychologists (N=38), social workers (N=45), registered nurses (N=44), and lay persons (N=41) were asked to complete the Suicide Opinion Questionnaire (Domino et al., 1982). Half of the questionnaires for each group referred to a female target person and half referred to a male. The results indicated that the psychologists and social workers were the most accepting in their attitudes, and generally most knowledgeable about suicide. The community group appeared to be the least accepting of suicidal behavior, and were least aware of high risk factors. Among the professional groups, clear differences emerged in the seriousness accorded certain suicidal behaviors, and in the perceived character and motivation of the suicidal person. Differences also emerged in the perceptions of male and female suicide. Suicide was viewed as a viable option for males as an escape from life's problems. The suicidal behavior of females was seen as less sincere, more manipulative, less serious, and in some sense less important than that of males. An ultimate goal would be to ensure that service providers from various disciplines do not function at cross-purposes, either among themselves or in conjunction with attitudes held by non-professionals in the community. (LLL)

Descriptors: •Community Attitudes; •Negative Attitudes; Nurses; Psychologists; Sex Differences; Social Workers; •Suicide

Identifiers: Suicide Opinion Questionnaire

ED251778 CG017907
Suicidal Ideation across Populations.
Bailey, Bruce E.; And Others
21 Apr 1984 55p.; Based on a paper presented at the Annual Convention of the Southwestern Psychological Association (30th, Anaheim, CA, March 17-21, 1984).

Sponsoring Agency: Texas Univ., Austin. Hogg Foundation for Mental Health.

EDRS Price - MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.

Language: English

Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)

Geographic Source: U.S.; Texas

Journal Announcement: RIEMAY85

Target Audience: Researchers

Suicide is one of the least understood of human behaviors, especially the causes and factors associated with suicide in young children. To replicate and clarify an earlier study, which used a methodology for determining suicidal ideation in different groups of people by examining the thoughts and ideas they projected onto another, 2,386 subjects responded to stories about characters experiencing adversity. Subjects in the six studies included children, adolescents, college students, older adults, persons of low socioeconomic status, church members, community residents, mental health clients, and mental health workers. Men and women were also compared using subsamples of these populations. Results indicated that the methodology was effective in eliciting responses which reflected suicidal ideation. While 46% of the subjects projected suicidal ideation onto the characters, only 6 percent indicated that the subject would be considering any type of professional counseling. Self-destructive thinking occurred in children as young as 5 years. Results indicated differences in suicidal ideation among college students with different majors, but few differences between men and women, high and low socioeconomic groups, church and community samples, or the mentally ill and community samples. Mental health workers projected more suicidal ideation than community members, possibly reflecting their perceptions of other people rather than reported suicide rates for this group. (JAC)

Descriptors: Adolescents; Age Differences; Children; College Students; Elementary Secondary Education; Higher Education; Mental Disorders; Older Adults; Religious Factors; •Research Methodology; Sex Differences; Socioeconomic Influences; •Suicide

Identifiers: •Ideation; •Projection (Psychology)

ED251747 CG017875
Suicide Prevention Triangle.
Cutter, Fred
1983 129p.; Photographs may not reproduce clearly.

Available from: Triangle Books, 280 Cypress Ave., Morro Bay, CA 93442 ($17.50).

EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.

Language: English

Document Type: NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)

Geographic Source: U.S.; California

Journal Announcement: RIEMAY85

Target Audience: Counselors; Support Staff; Practitioners

This manual provides resource tools and strategies to enhance the suicide prevention capabilities of health professionals and the health care setting in which care is provided. In the first section, terms are defined and the suicide prevention triangle model is described. Applications of the model and good practices for suicide prevention in any health setting are discussed. A suicide outcome and flow chart for high risk people is presented and described, and stress variables and the suicide sequence are discussed. The second part of the book focuses on assessment. Several assessment methods are presented and reviewed, e.g., the Future Orientation Scale, the Satisfaction Scale, the Significant Loss Check List, the Rorschach Signs of Suicidal Intent and Lethality, and criteria for hospitalization of a high risk person. The third section is devoted to intervention and includes a suicide prevention plan, information on suicide prevention classes, suggestions for conducting a psychological autopsy in which health professionals review their observation of and feelings about the client/patient, a summary of self-destructive thinking patterns, and model follow-up letters to be used after discharge from active treatment. The fourth section provides resources for suicide prevention including: check lists of computer access terms for knowledge bases on suicide, forensic issues, preferred methods and

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DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

rituals of self-injury, manifestations of depression by age groups, and information to release to the press; a guide to continuing education audio-visual aids; and a listing of other references. Finally, a discussion on suicide in persons under 25 and in the elderly is presented. (JAC)
Descriptors: Crisis Intervention; *High Risk Persons; *Identification; *Mental Health Programs; Models; Older Adults; Predictor Variables; *Prevention; Psychological Evaluation; *Resource Materials; *Suicide; Young Adults

ED248445 CG017719
Teenagers in Crisis: Issues and Programs. Hearing before the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. House of Representatives, Ninety-Eighth Congress, First Session.
Congress of the U.S., Washington, DC. House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families.
27 Oct 1983 122p.
Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: LEGAL MATERIAL (090)
Geographic Source: U.S.; District of Columbia
Journal Announcement: RIEFEB85
Government: Federal
Target Audience: Policymakers
These hearings on teenagers in crisis deal with many of the problems faced by adolescents, with a special emphasis on suicide. Other topics which are discussed include child abuse, drug abuse, pregnancy, youth employment, mass media influences, the lack of parental guidance, and after school activities. Testimony is recorded from 11 witnesses including actress Kim Fields and her mother, the mother of an adolescent suicide victim, and the directors of youth programs, including libraries, health services, after school programs, and crisis intervention programs. In addition, 14 prepared statements, letters, and supplemental letters, discussing youth problems and the role of the family, peers, the government, and the community in prevention and intervention are provided. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *After School Programs; Community Resources; *Crisis Intervention; Hearings; Secondary Education; *Suicide; *Youth Problems; *Youth Programs
Identifiers: Congress 98th

ED245847 RC014754
Suicide among American Indian Adolescents. Some Facts about the Rising Rate of Suicide among American Indian Adolescents; Information on Causes and Warning Signs; and Examples of Effective Efforts and Prevention Resources. Linkages for Indian Child Welfare Programs.
Berlin, Irving N.
National American Indian Court Judges Association.
Mar 1984 12p.
Sponsoring Agency: Children's Bureau (DHHS/OHS), Washington, DC.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Geographic Source: U.S.; District of Columbia
Journal Announcement: RIENOV84
Target Audience: Counselors; Practitioners
Suicide among American Indian adolescents has increased by almost 1000% over the past 20 years to become, as in Anglo society, the second most frequent cause of death in the 10 to 20 year old age group. The two major causes of adolescent suicide are acute stress and chronic depression. Environmental factors contributing to American Indian suicides include breakdown of tribal tradition, lack of effective role models, having alcoholic parents, coming from a broken home, too early marriage, failure to learn in school, unemployment, group contagion phenomenon, and anniversary reaction phenomenon (following the example of a parent or relative who has suicided). Where suicide rates remain low, particularly in the Southwest, tribes tend to be more traditional in their daily living, and opportunities for employment and education exist within the tribal community. Effective efforts to reduce the American Indian adolescent suicide rate require tribal sanction, involvement of tribal elders, and recognition of each tribe's particular traditional attitudes. Measures that have been successful include use of elders to stay with arrested adolescents, suicide prevention centers, high school programs for pregnant adolescents, first offender programs, early intervention prevention programs, identifying at-risk adolescents, and at-risk adolescents trained as counselors. A list of resources and programs available to American Indian tribes is provided. (NEC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *American Indians; Cultural Influences; Depression (Psychology); *Environmental Influences; Helping Relationship; *Information Sources; Intervention; *Prevention; Resource Centers; Secondary Education; Stress Variables; Student Characteristics; *Suicide; Tribes; Youth

ED244173 CG017445
Elderly Suicide Data Bases: Levels, Availability, Omissions.
McIntosh, John L.
19 Nov 1983 17p.; Paper presented at the Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society (36th, San Francisco, CA, November 17-22, 1983).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: POSITION PAPER (120); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Indiana
Journal Announcement: RIEOCT84
Target Audience: Researchers
General data on suicide among the elderly are available but the trends and levels often have been either ignored or misrepresented. Available data indicate that despite declines, suicide rates in the United States remain highest in old age. Impediments to understanding elderly suicide occur due to
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DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

omissions in available national data bases. Inadequacies of available, official, national and other data include the omission of: marital status and time in that status; race/ethnicity; socioeconomic status; occupation (e.g., retired); living conditions (e.g., with whom); mental, physical, and chronic conditions; and historical information (e.g., past attempts). This and other information about elderly suicides would be useful to test etiological theories and determine high risk subgroups for intervention. The unavailability of various population data also produces problems, e.g., annual population data necessary for rate calculations are only available in aggregate from above age 85. Data essential for a more precise comprehension are either not available or are difficult and/or expensive to secure. The quantity and quality of currently available data allow little more than a general impression of elderly suicide. Better, more detailed information is recommended to improve the understanding and prevention of suicide in old age. (Author/BL)

Descriptors: Demography; Etiology; High Risk Persons; Individual Characteristics; *Information Needs; *Older Adults Prevention; Research Needs; *Suicide

ED241886 CG400199

Suicide Intervention Training Program for Telephone Hot-Line Staffs.

Maierle, John Paul

[1983 16p.; Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association (91st, Anaheim, CA, August 26-30, 1983).

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Language: English

Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER (150); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)

Geographic Source: U.S.; Indiana

Journal Announcement: RIEAUG84

Target Audience: Support Staff; Practitioners

A suicide intervention training program is described which was developed as a three and one half hour presentation to small groups of paraprofessionals or professionals who might serve as telephone hot-line staff members. Theoretical assumptions upon which the program is based are listed in the areas of communication-skills training models, crisis intervention, and suicidal crisis. It is pointed out that the program should not be presented as a complete or comprehensive introduction to suicide. The frame of reference used is that a suicidal gesture is an act of communication. Eight diagrams are included which are to be introduced at various points in the training program. Diagrams one and two present general information about crises, intervention, and different responses to messages. Diagrams three through seven present critical aspects of communication between the potential victim and the helper, important information about the support system of the potential victim, reference to lethality, and the enlistment of aid from others. Diagram eight is to be used during the concluding remarks segment of the program. Two role playing situations are given: (1) each person is given an opportunity to play the caller and then the helper; and (2) one or more persons may role play extensive calls and the group is asked to estimate the lethality of the caller. (EM)

Descriptors: Communication Skills; *Crisis Intervention; Diagrams; *Helping Relationship; *Hotlines (Public); Institutes (Training Programs); Interpersonal Communication; *Prevention; Program Descriptions; Role Playing; Sequential Approach; *Suicide; *Training Methods; Workshops

Identifiers: PF Project

ED240457 CG017287

After Suicide: Meeting the Needs of the Survivors.

Bernhardt, Gregory R.; Praeger, Susan G.

Mar 1983 12p.; Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Personnel and Guidance Association (Washington, DC, March 20-23, 1983).

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Language: English

Document Type: REVIEW LITERATURE (070); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)

Geographic Source: U.S.; Ohio

Journal Announcement: RIEJUL84

Target Audience: Practitioners

Suicide is the tenth leading cause of death in the United States, with 30,000 documented cases per year. It is the eighth leading cause of death in children and the third leading cause of death in adolescents. For every suicide a minimum of five family members or significant others are affected. These survivors go through a difficult period of postvention, when they work toward emotional and psychological recovery and readjustment. Suicide, with its taboo and stigma, often cuts off normal avenues of grief support. All survivors, from immediate family members to friends to professional associates, feel responsible for the loss. The death is particularly traumatic because there is no warning, no ability to plan, and little support from others who are themselves uncomfortable with the suicide. Guilt, hostility, rage, anger, social stigma, loss, emptiness, and a prolonged period of self-questioning must all be dealt with. Professionals can provide assistance in meeting survivors' needs through recognizing the need for services, becoming aware of the dimensions of the problem, becoming knowledgeable in suicidology and bereavement, becoming skilled in techniques of self-help and support groups, and by working in an interdisciplinary manner. (BL)

Descriptors: *Coping; *Counseling Techniques; Counselor Role; *Emotional Response; Family (Sociological Unit); Family Life; Health; Individual Needs; Significant Others; *Suicide; Widowed

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

ED237921 CG400195
Suicide: Training Counselors To Work with the Survivors.
Bernhardt, Gregory R.; Praeger, Susan G.
[1983 14p.; Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Personnel and Guidance Association (Washington, DC, March 20-23, 1983).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER (150); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Ohio
Journal Announcement: RIEMAY84
Target Audience: Counselors; Practitioners
Facts and resources about suicide and the effects on friends and relatives (survivors) of persons who have committed suicide are offered to help counselors learn how to work with the survivors. Estimates are presented of the annual number of suicides and survivors along with a discussion of the importance of providing services for survivors. To help counselors become knowledgeable about suicide, the facts regarding nine common myths about suicidal characteristics and behavior are given. A list of 20 guidelines for counselors that have been developed by survivors are offered. The guidelines are concrete examples of behaviors and attitudes that survivors have found useful and supportive. A bibliography is included which cites two references and 27 additional resources on suicide and survivors. (DC)
Descriptors: *Counseling; Counseling Services; Counselor Training; *Emotional Adjustment; Emotional Problems; *Grief; Guidelines; Individual Characteristics; Resource Materials; *Significant Others; *Suicide
Identifiers: PF Project

ED234876 JC830821
Being There: Helping Students Deal with Crises.
Hengstenberg, James D.
Texas Univ., Austin. National Inst. for Staff and Organizational Development.
Innovation Abstracts, v5 n23 Sep 2 1983 2 Sep 1983 4p.
Sponsoring Agency: Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (ED), Washington, DC.; Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: SERIAL (022); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Texas
Journal Announcement: RIEFEB84
Target Audience: Teachers; Counselors; Practitioners
This brief guide is intended to aid instructors and counselors in helping students who are exhibiting emotional problems or suicidal behavior. Specific clues which indicate that a student is in emotional trouble or is potentially suicidal are listed along with actions which should be taken and crucial mistakes which should be avoided. (DC)
Descriptors: Adolescents; *Behavior Problems; Counseling Techniques; *Emotional Problems; Guidelines; Student Behavior Student Characteristics; *Suicide; Young Adults
Identifiers: PF Project

ED233258 CG016835
Answering the Cry for Help.
Hengstenberg, James D.; Lennox, Carolyn
Texas Univ., Austin. Hogg Foundation for Mental Health.
1982 18p.
Available from: Hogg Foundation Publications Division, Box 7998, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712 (1-24 copies, $0.35 ea.; 25-49 copies, $0.34 ea; 50-99 copies, $0.32 ea; over 100, $.30 ea.).
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: English
Document Type: PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Texas
Journal Announcement: RIEJAN84
This pamphlet, produced by the Suicide and Crisis Center (SCC) of Dallas, Texas, presents information about suicide and describes several SCC programs in six brief sections. The extent of the suicide problem is discussed, and indicators of suicidal intent are described; factors affecting suicidal people, such as emotional turmoil, constricted thinking, and stressful situations, are also presented. Problems facing institutions, professionals, and lay people who work to prevent suicide (lack of knowledge, lack of funding, fear, and social stigma) are explored. The development, structure, and programs of the SCC are briefly presented. The SCC's Suicide Attempters Program, which consists of three services--education for hospital emergency room personnel, outreach services to clients who are at immediate risk for a suicide attempt, and support groups for recent suicide attempters--is described. A final section briefly discusses the structure, efficiency, and continued need for crisis intervention programs. (WAS)
Descriptors: Behavior Problems; *Coping; Counseling Services; Counseling Techniques; *Crisis Intervention; Death; Emotional Disturbances; Grief; Hot Lines (Public); Life Satisfaction; Mental Health Programs; *Prevention; Program Descriptions; Social Support Groups; *Suicide

ED232072 CG016766
Projected Suicidal Ideation in Regard to Adverse Life Circumstances.
Bailey, Bruce E.; Hernandez, Alexis
Nov 1982 20p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Texas Psychological Association (Dallas, TX, November 4-6, 1982).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Texas
Journal Announcement: RIEDEC83
(cont. next page)

DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Despite the importance of suicide as a leading cause of death in the United States, there is a lack of empirical research regarding causes and associated factors. In order to explore an indirect research methodology which might have applicability to understanding children's suicide risk, 286 college students (173 females, 113 males) responded to stories about characters of different ages, naming three things each character might be thinking of doing. Data analyses indicated that the methodology was effective in eliciting responses which reflected suicidal ideation. Subjects projected suicidal ideation onto the characters based the characters' on age. Teenagers were seen as more likely to commit suicide than members of other age groups. Sex of character had no significant effect upon responses. Males and females appeared to view adverse circumstances differently, with females more likely than males to propose effective coping responses. Qualitative assessment of the responses indicated that, although nearly 60% of the characters were seen as considering suicide, less than 1% were seen as considering counseling or therapy. Sample stories about three male characters are appended. (Author/AG)

Descriptors: Age Differences; *Children; College Students; Comparative Analysis; Depression (Psychology); Emotional Disturbances; Higher Education; *High Risk Persons; *Research Methodology; Sex Differences; *Suicide

Identifiers: *Ideation

ED227410 CG016542

Predicting Suicide: Issues, Methods and Constraints.

Lettieri, Dan J.

Aug 1982 10p.; Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association (90th, Washington, DC, August 23-27, 1982).

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Language: English

Document Type: REVIEW LITERATURE (070); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)

Geographic Source: U.S.; District of Columbia

Journal Announcement: RIEAUG83

With the proliferation of suicide prevention centers in the United States, the task of rapidly and effectively assessing an individual caller's suicide potential has become an important research problem. However, the social science researcher is often confronted with an ethical problem when the results of his predictive equations can be used to label people. It may be necessary to switch from predicting negative features to those which are positive and insulating. Predictaion instruments are best made for defined classes of persons. Longer lengths for the assessment instrument are not an advantage since research shows no relationship between predictive accuracy and amount of information available. Predictive instruments are relative to the persons involved, the criterion behavior to be predicted, and the social system in which the person and behavior are found. While predictive instruments can distinguish between different kinds of risks, estimate future risks, and form a baseline against which the outcomes of treatments can be judged, the challenge of predicting suicidal behavior remains. (JAC)

Descriptors: Behavior Patterns; *Crisis Intervention; *Ethics; Evaluation Criteria; High Risk Persons; Individual Differences; *Predictive Validity; *Predictor Variables; Prevention; *Research Methodology; State of the Art Reviews; *Suicide

ED225096 CG016445

Adolescence and the Right to Die: Issues of Autonomy, Competence, and Paternalism.

Powell, Clifford J.

Aug 1982 24p.; Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association (90th, Washington, DC, August 23-27, 1982).

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Language: English

Document Type: POSITION PAPER (120); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)

Geographic Source: U.S.; Colorado

Journal Announcement: RIEJUN83

This paper addresses some of the ethical and legal components of the issue of adolescence and the right to die. Developmental aspects on which psychologists may be uniquely qualified to comment are also addressed. The paper looks at ethical aspects of right to die decisions, the principle of autonomy, and the responsibility of caregivers. Legal aspects of such decisions are also considered, and several legal precedents are cited along with the issue of competence. Two case studies are examined in light of these issues. The paper concludes with some thoughts on the role of psychologists in such cases, e.g., counselor, assessor of competence level, and expert witness. (JAC)

Descriptors: *Adolescents; Case Studies; *Competence; Counselor Role; Decision Making; Depression (Psychology); *Ethics; Individual Power; *Legal Responsibility; *Personal Autonomy; Quality of Life; Secondary Education; *Suicide; Youth Problems

Identifiers: *Right to Die

ED224551 PS012731

Child Safety: It's No Accident. An Issue Statement.

Virginia State Div. for Children, Richmond.

1981 14p.

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Language: English

Document Type: POSITION PAPER (120)

Geographic Source: U.S.; Virginia

Journal Announcement: RIEMAY83

Government: State

The three major causes of injury and mortality among children in the state of Virginia are, in order of frequency, automobile-related accidents, poison ingestion, and suicide. With respect to injuries sustained in automobile accidents,

(cont. next page)

DIALOG 40 INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

adults traveling with children by car must accept responsibility for the safety of child passengers. Acute poisonings, the most common pediatric medical emergency, account for about 10 percent of emergency room contacts and about 5 percent of hospital medical admissions. Nearly all poisonings are accidental and involve children less than 10 years of age. The true incidence of lead poisoning is difficult to assess, however. Presently, there is no statewide lead poison screening and prevention program in Virginia, and all local programs will terminate at the end of 1982. While a health department employee visits school systems and instructs officials in methods of dealing with asbestos, funds for protecting children from asbestos poisoning are inadequate. With regard to the third leading cause of injury and death in children, conditions that precipitate suicidal acts in young people have become more intense, including such factors as broken relationships with parents and substance abuse. Some problems of adolescents may be solved through wide use of, and destigmatization of, community-based mental health service agencies. Citizen advocacy and involvement are needed to insure the implementation of community, regional, and statewide programs addressing these problems. (RH)
Descriptors: *Accident Prevention; Adolescents; Children; *Death; *Injuries; *Poisoning; State Legislation; *Suicide; *Traffic Accidents
Identifiers: Virginia

ED219658 CG016081
Selected Resources on Suicide: Causes and Prevention.
Crase, Darrell
[1981 14p.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Tennessee
Journal Announcement: RIEJAN83
This selected bibliography lists many of the contemporary resources on suicide and its varied dimensions representing the health sciences, social sciences, and medicine. The materials include books, periodical literature, dissertations, audiovisuals, journals, and a list of related professional organizations. In addition to a general discussion of suicide and its causes, prevention, and intervention, the special problems of adolescents are considered. This bibliography should be useful to school health professionals and others who work with and counsel young people and adults. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Adults; Attribution Theory; *Counseling Techniques; Crime Prevention; Influences; Literature Reviews; *Psychological Patterns; *Resource Materials; *Suicide; *Youth Problems

141

ED218558 CG016058
Child and Adolescent Suicide. Literature Survey Series, No. 2.
National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information (DHHS/NIMH), Rockville, MD.
1981 113p.; Best copy available.
Report No.: DHHS-ADM-81-1135
EDRS Price - MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Maryland
Journal Announcement: RIEDEC82
Government: Federal
This literature survey, part of a series designed to provide information sources on topics of current interest in the field of mental health, lists 122 references on child and adolescent suicide covering the years 1978-1980. Author, author address, title, source, and source location are included where applicable. A brief content resume is provided for each entry. Arrangement of contents is by primary author; a computer-generated index of primary and secondary authors and a subject index are appended. (Author/MCF)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Annotated Bibliographies; *Children; Death; Elementary Secondary Education; Psychopathology; *Suicide

ED212942 CG015736
Components of Adolescent Depression in a Cross-Cultural Setting.
Fischer, Margaret
Aug 1981 16p.; Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the International Council of Psychologists (39th, Los Angeles, CA, August 20-23, 1981).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Alaska
Journal Announcement: RIEJUL82
Alaska has the highest rate in the nation of depression, alcohol and drug abuse, and adolescent suicide. The prevention of depression and suicide is complex because of many impinging variables. Data from a sample of 40 adolescents referred to a residential treatment center in Alaska revealed that a rapid change in life style of the Alaskan natives created a loss of culture and community. A second cause affecting both native and non-native children was the disintegration of the family. The transient population and harsh climate were other major factors in depression. Suicide also had a deeply rooted place in Eskimo culture. Results indicated that natives comprised 55% and caucasians 45% of the referrals, despite the fact that only one in six Alaskans is a native. The findings suggest that therapy should focus on helping adolescents improve their coping strategies and increase their tolerance for discomfort and loss. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Case Studies; Cross Cultural Studies; *Depression (Psychology); *Emotional Disturbances; *Environmental Influences; Etiology; Family Relationship; Personality Problems; Psychotherapy; *Suicide; *Youth Problems
(cont. next page)

142

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Identifiers: *Alaska

ED212384 PS012654
Disabling Emotion in Young Children with Particular Reference to Depression and Suicide: An Overview of Current Research. Unit for Child Studies Selected Papers Number 12.
Phillips, Shelley
New South Wales Univ., Kensington (Australia). School of Education.
1981 22p.; For other papers in this series, see ED 204 029-037 and PS 012 652-660.
Available from: Unit for Child Studies, School of Education, University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, NSW 2033, Australia ($2.00; payment should be made in Australian dollars).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Geographic Source: Australia; New South Wales
Journal Announcement: RIEJUN82
Target Audience: Practitioners
A review of the literature and a survey of texts show a remarkable absence of concern and reference to depression and suicidal behavior in young children. The meaning of death, the depressive and suicidal consequences of the agony of aloneness, and the fear of parental hostility, rage and abandonment are elements of early and middle childhood living denied recognition by parents and professionals alike. Only a few researchers, mostly in recent years, have paid attention to these problems. This paper reviews this research with particular reference to findings related to depression and suicide in young children. First, childhood depression is discussed in terms of its symptoms and types, related factors (such as relationships with parents, caregivers, and peers), and treatment. Second, the nature of suicide in young children, factors which may underlie suicidal behavior in young children (such as family dynamics, rejection by the peer group, and school performance), the child's concept of death, and patterns of discovery and treatment are considered. (Author/MP)
Descriptors: *Depression (Psychology); *Emotional Disturbances; *Infants; Literature Reviews; Parent Child Relationship; *Suicide; Therapy; *Young Children

ED209567 CG015520
Anomie, Women in the Labor Force and Suicide.
Caine, Robert L.
25 Apr 1981 15p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Suicidology (14th, Albuquerque, NM, April 24-26, 1981). Best copy available.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Georgia
Journal Announcement: RIEAPR82
Previous studies by Newman, Whittemore, and Newman (NWN) reported that between the years 1959 and 1963 and the years 1962 and 1967, percentages of women in the labor force increased as well as suicide rates. The role of women in the labor force was indicative of anomie, which correlated with suicide. The relationship between working women and suicide has changed along with societal changes. A replication of these studies was attempted using data from 597 suicide cases occurring in the years 1967-1973. Specifically, the dependent variables from the NWN studies and two new variables, percent married and percent divorced, were examined. Results showed that race, housing, and income were significant predictors. Age, the weakest predictor in the NWN studies, was now a significant predictor of suicide rate. The variable, "women in the labor force," was not a significant predictor in the replication study. An analysis of the variables, "percent married," and "percent divorced," using sex-specific suicide rates concluded that male suicide rates correlated positively with the divorce rate, while female suicide rates correlated positively with the marriage rate. The existing social and political situations of the three time periods may help to explain the findings. (NRB)
Descriptors: Divorce; *Employed Women; *Females; Labor Force; *Marital Status; Predictor Variables; Role Perception; Sex Differences; Sex Role; *Social Change; *Social Influences; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Anomie Theory

ED206967 CG015406
Adolescent Suicide in the United States.
Kalil, Cynthia S.
Jun 1981 44p.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Indiana
Journal Announcement: RIEFEB82
This paper provides an annotated bibliography of various resources about adolescent suicide. The first section addresses facts and myths about adolescent suicide, followed by a presentation of causal factors in the second section. The third section focuses on the educator's role in suicide prevention; suicidal warning signs, interactions with the suicidal adolescent, and the use of death education in suicide prevention are considered. The fourth section outlines forms of treatment for the suicidal adolescent and/or the survivors of a suicide victim. The legal treatment of suicide by colleges, universities, and state laws are cited in the last section. Recommendations based on the conclusions of these papers are also outlined. (RC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; Annotated Bibliographies; Death; Family Influence; *Intervention; Legal Responsibility; *Prevention; *Psychological Characteristics; Psychotherapy; *Social Influences; *Suicide

143

144

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

ED205852 CG015343
On the Relationship Between Suicide-Prevention and Suicide-Advocacy Groups.
Battin, Margaret Pabst
Apr 1981 10p., Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Suicidology (14th, Albuquerque, NM, April 24-26, 1981). Best copy available.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: REVIEW LITERATURE (070); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Utah
Journal Announcement: RIEJAN82
Numerous advocacy groups concerned with "death with dignity" have formed in response to medical advances which extend the process of dying. Natural death legislation and the Living Will are but two examples of suicide advocacy for the terminally ill. These groups are emerging world-wide and range from conservative insistence on passive refusal of treatment to radical suicide advocacy and the establishment of new voluntary euthanasia societies in several countries. Suicidologists and suicide-prevention workers need not regard these groups as inimical to suicide prevention; the two kinds of groups can make important contributions to each other's work. Data gathered by suicidologists and those with clinical experience in suicide prevention may be able to determine the point at which, in the normal stages of dying, the terminally ill person may be most likely to attempt or commit suicide. However, suicide advocacy suggests that sometimes such attempts should not be interfered with, since effective suicide prevention in these cases may mean forcing an individual to stay alive in intolerable circumstances. Both suicide prevention and suicide advocacy are basically humanitarian-oriented; this commitment to the interests of individual human beings provides the basis for accommodation between the two. (Author/NRB)
Descriptors: Crisis Intervention; Death; Emotional Adjustment; Group Dynamics; *Human Dignity; *Humanitarianism; Individual Needs; *Prevention; Social Action; *Sociocultural Patterns; State of the Art Reviews; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Euthanasia; *Terminal Illness

ED205837 CG015328
Changing Patterns in Methods of Suicide by Race and Sex.
McIntosh, John L.; Santos, John F.
25 Apr 1981 29p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Suicidology (14th, Albuquerque, NM, April 24-26, 1981).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Indiana
Journal Announcement: RIEJAN82
Suicide rates vary greatly by sex and race, but the methods employed by these groups have not been studied closely and across time. Annual official national statistics for specific methods of suicide by sex and specific racial group were examined from 1933 to 1978. During this time period, shifts occurred in the proportions of suicides by method, most noteably for women and Asian-American groups. Although women continued to kill themselves with solid and liquid poisons more often than men, in recent years firearms became a more frequent method. Among Japanese- and Chinese-Americans, the most common methods of suicide were hanging, strangulation, and suffocation. However, the proportions declined over time, while those for methods such as firearms increased. Firearms continued to be the method most often used in completed suicides by Caucasian, Black, and American Indian males. Results suggest that acculturation, changing societal roles, and problems with the compilation of official statistics may be possible factors affecting changes in method choice. (Author/NRB)
Descriptors: American Indians; Asian Americans; *Behavior Patterns; Blacks; Cross Cultural Studies; *Cultural Influences; *Ethnic Groups; *Racial Differences; *Sex Differences; Sociocultural Patterns; *Suicide; Trend Analysis

ED204700 CG015324
The Aftermath of Childhood Suicide: Influences on the Perception of the Parent.
Calhoun, Lawrence G.; And Others
Mar 1981 15p.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Geographic Source: U.S.; North Carolina
Journal Announcement: RIEDEC81
Many factors affect the way in which others view the parents of a child who has committed suicide. A study of adult responses to newspaper accounts of a child's death revealed the parents were viewed more negatively when the child's death was due to suicide than when the child's death was a result of illness. In addition, the presence of environmental pressures which reduced potentially negative perceptions of parents whose child died from illness did not have a similar impact when the child's death was from suicide. Results suggest that parents whose child commits suicide are likely to encounter attitudes which are more negative in general; they may also find that factors which often mitigate negative judgements in other circumstances may not be applicable when the death is from suicide. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: Adjustment (to Environment); Attribution Theory; Children; *Negative Attitudes; *Parent Child Relationship; *Public Opinion; *Responses; Social Bias; Social Cognition; *Stress Variables; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Terminal Illness

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

ED199625 CG015062
An Assessment of the National Incidence of Juvenile Suicide in Adult Jails, Lockups, and Juvenile Detention Centers.
Flaherty, Michael G.
Illinois Univ., Urbana.
Aug 1980 47p.; For related documents, see CG 015 061-063.
Sponsoring Agency: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquent Prevention (Dept. of Justice), Washington, D.C.
Grant No.: 78-JS-AX-0046
Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Illinois
Journal Announcement: RIEAUG81
Government: Federal
Very little of the professional literature on suicide deals with suicide in jails, and virtually no references to juvenile suicide in adult jails exist. To determine if the rate of juvenile suicide in adult jails might be higher than that in secure juvenile detention centers, suicidal conduct was used as the indicator of the harmful effects of placing children in adult jails. The sample included all juvenile detention facilities, sampling of jails with an average daily population (ADP) of fewer than 250 inmates, a full sample of those with an ADP of more than 250, and lockups. Questionnaires (N=913) were sent to the lockups in the sample. Data indicated that, during 1978, approximately 392,662 juveniles occupied adult jails and lockups. Results supported the hypothesis that the rate of suicide among juveniles held in adult jails and lockups was significantly higher than that among children in juvenile detention centers and children in the general population. However, the data did not indicate that the suicide rate among youth placed in juvenile detention facilities was greater than that of children in the general population. These results suggest that the policy of incarcerating children in adult jails may be contributing to the relatively high rate of suicide. (RC)
Descriptors: *Behavior Patterns; Comparative Analysis; *Correctional Institutions; Cross Sectional Studies; Delinquency; *Delinquent Behavior; *Incidence; Prisoners; Questionnaires; *Suicide; *Youth Problems

ED190726 UD020824
Metropolitan Black Suicide: Recent Trends and Methodological Issues.
Davis, Robert
Wisconsin Univ., Madison. Inst. for Research on Poverty.
Aug 1979 36p.
Sponsoring Agency: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.
Report No.: IRP-DP-557-79
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Wisconsin
Journal Announcement: RIEDEC80
Changes in the direction and magnitude of adult black suicide rates in large metropolitan centers of the United States are examined in this paper. The data presented are primarily from Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) with 100,000 or more black residents and indicate that (1) the gap between the suicide rates of black males and females has been widening in every region of the country except the West; (2) rates are rising most dramatically in the metropolitan Northeast, and declining most notably in SMSAs of the North Central United States; (3) rates continue to be highest among large industrial centers of the North and West; and (4) rates declined among metropolitan black females in every region of the country and among black males in the West and North Central regions, although they increased for males in the South and Northeast. Finally, it is argued that suicide is best explained by institutional and sociological variables, that is, that the problem of suicide is rooted less in individual behavior than in the character of social institutions, social patterns, and social networks. (Author/GC)
Descriptors: Adults; *Blacks; Metropolitan Areas; *Regional Characteristics; *Sex Differences; *Social Influences; *Sociocultural Patterns; *Suicide

ED184020 CG014250
Saying Good-by: An Example of Using a Good-by Technique and Concomitant Psychodrama in the Resolving of Family Grief.
Kaminski, Robert C.
[1979 27p.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: GENERAL REPORT (140)
Geographic Source: U.S.; New York
Journal Announcement: RIEAUG80
A structured technique for saying "good-bye," or terminating a relationship, an important aspect of the therapeutic relationship, is presented. It consists of three distinct phases that are all dynamically interrelated, and can also be structured into separation caused by death. The technique is described in terms of three specific areas on which the patient is asked to elaborate: (1) what she/he has learned or remembers about the other person in the relationship; (2) a statement to the other person as to whether or not she/he will be missed; and (3) the actual saying of good-bye to each other. This technique has been implemented within a family coping with the suicide death of a husband/father, and utilizes the modality of a psychodrama to complete the grief therapy. The text of the three-phase psychodrama (warm-up, action, and post discussion) is included. (Author/HLM)
Descriptors: Case Studies; *Conflict Resolution; Counseling Family (Sociological Unit); *Family Counseling; Family Problems; *Grief; *Interpersonal Relationship; Models;
(cont. next page)

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Patients; *Suicide; *Therapeutic Environment; Therapy
Identifiers: *Psychodrama

ED184017 CG014246
Adolescent Suicide and Intervention in Perspective.
Smith, Rebecca M.
15 Aug 1979 12p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Council on Family Relations (Boston, MA, August 14-18, 1979)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER (150); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Geographic Source: U.S.; North Carolina
Journal Announcement: RIEAUG80
In 1976, suicides in the 15-24 year-old group (N=4,747) made up over 17% of all suicides in all age groups (N=26,750). In 1968, adolescent suicides (N=2,591) were only 12% of the total (N=21,000). Adolescent suicide rate is alarming unless put into perspective with the accident rate and the cultural belief in individual rights, responsibility, and achievement. The rate of adolescent suicides in 1976 was 11.7 per 100,000 15-24 year olds, but the accident rate was 59.9 for the same group (N=23,960). Accident rate ranks first in cause of deaths while suicide rate ranks third, but the difference between first and third is large. One theory about the increase in adolescent suicide is examined in terms of the hopelessness felt by them. They are told by the culture that they have the right and the responsibility to achieve at a time when the means for doing so are diminishing. (Author)
Descriptors: *Accidents; *Adolescents; Behavior Patterns; *Cultural Influences; *Death; *Social Influences; State of the Art Reviews; Student Attitudes; Student Behavior; *Suicide; Trend Analysis
Identifiers: *Helplessness

ED184012 CG014240
The Skilled Nursing Facility Staff Suicide Awareness Scale (S.A.S.).
Samuels, David Israel
Nov 1979 27p.; Paper presented at the Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society (32nd, Washington, DC, November 25-29, 1979)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: REVIEW LITERATURE (070); TEST, QUESTIONNAIRE (160); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; California
Journal Announcement: RIEAUG80
Target Audience: Practitioners
Previous research in suicidology has revealed that Caucasian males in their 80's pose the greatest suicide risk of any segment of the population. Only a few people have begun to investigate the interrelationships of this target population with the particular environments in which they reside. Realizing that the median age of Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) patients is roughly 84, it appears logical that there is a significant suicide risk among Caucasian males residing in this environment. Pertinent questions were asked those people (nurses' aides and orderlies) who are the primary caregivers to this target population about the subtle nuances of geriatric suicidal behaviors. The primary hypothesis is that these caregivers are not attuned to the "subintentional" suicide tendencies their patients could very well be exhibiting (as conventional methods of suicide are unlikely to be exhibited in this environment). The dependent variable is the feeling of helplessness that caregivers might exhibit if they are unable to intervene on behalf of the self-destructive patient because of inadequate knowledge of this suicidological typology. The SNF Staff Suicide Awareness Scale is designed to ask these questions and test these hypotheses. (Author/BMW)
Descriptors: Behavior Patterns; Environmental Influences; Gerontology; *Health Personnel; *Males; *Nurses Aides; *Older Adults; *Psychological Patterns; Questionnaires; Risk; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Suicide Awareness Scale

ED182396 UD020153
A Demographic Analysis of Suicide among Black Males.
Davis, Robert
Nov 1979 26p.; Paper prepared for the conference on "The Black Male in America" (Washington, DC, November 2-3, 1979).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Geographic Source: U.S.; North Carolina
Journal Announcement: RIEJUN80
Although statistical patterns associated with suicide suggest that blacks should be the least likely to commit suicide, black men between the ages of 18-25 do not conform to this pattern. The suicide rate for black males in this age group, which approximates and sometimes surpasses the rate for their white male cohorts, is more than three times higher than the rate for young adult black women. Analysis of death rates from suicide per 100,000 adult black population residing in approximately fifty metropolitan areas reveal that: (1) the gap between the suicide rates of males and females has been widening in every region of the country except the West; (2) rates have declined among metropolitan black females in each region of the country; among black males, rates have declined in the West and North Central regions and increased in the South and the Northeast. (Author/RLV)
Descriptors: *Blacks; *Demography; *Differences; Geographic Distribution; Racial Differences; *Regional Characteristics; *Sex Differences; *Suicide

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

ED177417 CG013845
Grief Counseling for Survivors of Sudden Death (SOSD).
Lea, Robert
Marin County, Cal. Office of the Coroner.; Marin County Suicide Prevention Center, Cal.
12 May 1979 23p.; Best copy available; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Suicidology (12th, Denver, Colorado, May 10-13, 1979)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER (150); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Geographic Source: U.S.; California
Journal Announcement: RIEMAR80
Government: Local
This paper describes a program of free, short-term, individual bereavement counseling for survivors of sudden death in Marin County, California. Co-sponsors are Marin Suicide Prevention Center and Marin County Coroner's Office. Most survivors are initially referred to the program by the coroner at the time of certifying cause of death, others are referred by third parties, and some are self-referred. Clients may not be in therapy, and the death may not have occurred more than a year prior to the referral. All known primary survivors are contacted through outreach calls during which the program is offerred. About one-third of those contacted accept. Of the 71 cases reported here, two-thirds involved violent deaths of which one-half were suicides. Counselors are volunteers working in pairs, who are trained and supervised by Marin Suicide Prevention Center. The program has been functioning for six years without funding, other than administrative support from sponsoring agencies. Observations indicate that the most willing to accept help are: (1) survivors of highly traumatic deaths; (2) unsuccessful suicide attempters; (3) female survivors grieving the loss of males; and (4) survivors who lose a spouse, lover or child. (Author/CKJ)
Descriptors: Counseling Services; *Death; *Grief; *Mental Health Programs; *Outreach Programs; Parents; *Peer Counseling ; Program Descriptions; *Suicide; Widowed
Identifiers: *California (Marin County)

ED177403 CG013830
Attempted Suicide: The M.M.P.I. Differentiation of Suicidal from Non-Suicidal Depressions.
Sendbuehler, J. M.; And Others
[1979 18p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Suicidology (12th, Denver, Colorado, May 10-13, 1979) ; Some light print
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER (150); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Geographic Source: Canada
Journal Announcement: RIEMAR80
Distinctions between non-suicidal and suicidal depression were investigated. Epidemiological profiles of depressed patients (40 suicidal and 40 non-suicidal) were matched for sex and age. Independent raters diagnosed each subject according to five classifications of depression. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) scores for each subject were examined for any differences between the two groups. Results indicated that: (1) MMPI profiles appear to differentaite suicidal from non-suicidal depression; (2) psychiatric diagnoses are of little value in differentiating the types of depression; (3) suicidal patients are not confined to any single diagnostic group; and (4) admissions for male and female depression peak in the 20-39 year age group and then gradually decline. (Author/HLM)
Descriptors: Behavior Patterns; Classification; Comparative Analysis; *Depression (Psychology); *Individual Characteristics; Patients; *Personality Studies; *Profiles; *Psychological Patterns; Research Reports; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

ED176164 CG013765
An Approach To the Study of Patient Suicide During Psychotherapy.
Selkin, James
[1978 19p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Suicidology (12th, Denver, Colorado, May 10-13, 1979)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER (150); EVALUATIVE REPORT (142)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Colorado
Journal Announcement: RIEFEB80
The 1977 Denver coroner's report found that 45% of all suicide victims received psychotherapy at some time, and 21% were in treatment at the time of death. The literature on suicide places all responsibility upon the therapist. Four major sources of variance deserving consideration, however, are patient variables, therapist variables, treatment environment, and the wider social milieu. The crisis typically occurs within the first month or even day of treatment and is built around an escape fantasy which affects both the patient and the therapist. For the patient it serves as a suicidal motive, hides the patient's anxiety about terminating therapy, conceals patient's anger at therapist, restores patient's sense of self, and permits patient to construct a better world in fantasy. This fantasy serves the therapist by safely and successfully disposing of the patient, maintaining the therapist's own self-image, screening the shallowness of the patient's involvement in therapy, and denying the absence of a patient and therapist therapeutic alliance. A 10-year study of suicide treatment suggests focusing on the fantasy, continually re-evaluating the patient's death imagery and suicidal thinking, removing lethal means, offering constant mothering whenever the therapist is unavailable, freely offering regressive opportunities, offering particular concern

(cont. next page)

DIALOG 52 INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

at separation points, and following up serious suicide attempts. (Author/LS)
Descriptors: Fantasy; Followup Studies; Mental Disorders; Motivation; *Patients; Program Descriptions; *Psychiatrists; *Psychotherapy; *Suicide; *Therapeutic Environment

ED176147 CG013748
Therapeutic Management of Chronic Callers To a Suicide Prevention Center.
Barmann, Barry C.
1979 10p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Psychological Association (59th, San Diego, California, April 5-8, 1979); Best copy available
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER (150); EVALUATIVE REPORT (142)
Geographic Source: U.S.; California
Journal Announcement: RIEFEB80
A therapeutic technique for dealing with a chronic caller to a suicide prevention center was tested. The two objectives to such a technique were to reduce the frequency of calls made by chronic callers to the suicide prevention service, and to persuade callers to be more specific when discussing their problem. To accomplish these objectives, a specific counselor was assigned to each chronic caller, with a one hour time limit to each call, and the suicide prevention center called the chronic caller instead of waiting for the chronic caller to contact the service. Results of the seven-week treatment program indicated that prior to instituting the change, the mean number of calls made per week for the treatment and control group were roughly equal. Upon completion of the program, the mean number of calls per week for treatment callers was significantly lower than those chronic callers who were not in the treatment group. This trend in the data was maintained during a nine-week follow-up condition. Self-report measures obtained from the counselors indicated that the chronic callers were becoming more concrete and specific when presenting their particular problem. Suggestions regarding the manner in which other community mental health centers might implement a similar program were discussed. (Author/PC)
Descriptors: *Community Information Services; *Community Services; *Counseling Effectiveness; *Crisis Intervention; Intervention; *Mental Health Programs; Program Evaluation; *Suicide

ED174711 UD019631
Dimensions of Black Suicide: A Theoretical Model.
Davis, Robert; Short, James F., Jr.
Wisconsin Univ., Madison. Inst. for Research on Poverty.
1978 19p.; Marginal print quality
Report No.: IRP-RS-316
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Wisconsin
Journal Announcement: RIEDEC79
This paper develops a theoretical model of sucide, based on the theory of "external restraints" proposed by previous researchers, A.F. Henry and J.F. Short, Jr., and applies the model to a study of black suicides in Orleans Parish, Louisiana. The focus of the study is on the complexity of relationships between dimensions of black suicide and the social, demographic, and economic characteristics of blacks in the United States. Some of the variables considered include sex, age, marital status, social status, and community integration. It is pointed out that the theory of "external restraints" is only weakly sustained by the analysis. It is concluded that more adequate testing of the theory must await further data, with careful attention to the subjective aspects of hypothesized structural relationships. (Author/EB)
Descriptors: *Blacks; Case Studies; Demography; Economic Factors; Marital Status; *Social Status; *Suicide; *Theories
Identifiers: *Louisiana

ED162207 CG012953
Problems of Children of School Age (14-18 years). Report on a Working Group.
10 Jun 1977 50p.; For related documents see CG 012 950-953; Page 50 may be marginally legible
Sponsoring Agency: World Health Organization, Geneva (Switzerland).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Geographic Source: Netherlands
Journal Announcement: RIEAPR79
Government: International
While there were wide differences between countries, all areas were taken into account to obtain a balanced view because every country has young people who are disadvantaged in one way or another. The problems of young people were identified as accidents, malnutrition, pregnancy, substance abuse and suicide. These problems were being approached by schools, health services, and social service agencies. Less traditional health and social programs are a vitally important component of services for teenagers. Irrespective of their structure, all health services for adolescents need to include a fully developed primary health care program. This should acknowledge the increasing part to be played by self-care and peer care; non-traditional as well as traditional approaches to provision of services; and the development of health care providers who are specialists in adolescent problems. (BN)
Descriptors: *Accidents; *Adolescents; Foreign Countries; Health Services; International Organizations; *Social Services; State of the Art Reviews; *Suicide; *Youth Problems
Identifiers: *World Health Organization

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

ED159577 CG012870
Communication of Suicidal Ideation in a Walk-In Clinic.
Eisenthal, Sherman
Mar 1978 9p.; Paper presented at the Meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association (Washington, D.C., March 1978)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Massachusetts
Journal Announcement: RIEFEB79
One hundred and fifteen patients coming to a psychiatry walk-in clinic were evaluated for suicidal ideation prior to their intake interview. Sixty percent of the patients had suicidal ideation, 20% to an extreme degree. Recognition of suicidal ideation, based on a content analysis of the clinical chart, was 27% for the entire group and 56% for the extreme group, and was not related to the intensity of symptoms nor to requests for control. (Author)
Descriptors: Behavior Problems; *Depression (Psychology); *Emotional Adjustment; *Mental Health Clinics; *Psychiatric Services; *Psychological Patterns; Research Projects; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Walk In Clinics

ED159570 CG012852
Similarities and Differences in Precipitating Events Between Black and Anglo Suicide Attempts.
Bush, James A.
Apr 1978 15p.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Geographic Source: U.S.; California
Journal Announcement: RIEFEB79
The rapid rise in suicide among young blacks in America during the past decade is of increasing concern to mental health practitioners and suicidologists. While there are some similarities among suicide attempts by blacks and whites, the pattern is that black suicide attempters are distinctly more youthful. This exploratory study tests the hypothesis that the precipitating event for young blacks who consider, plan, and attempt suicide is more likely to be "the loss or threatened loss of a love partner in the context of a negative value-orientation and intra-group pressures" than among Anglo suicide attempters. Specific strategies are recommended that use a family perspective for assisting blacks who consider, plan and attempt suicide. (Author)
Descriptors: Age Differences; *Blacks; Family Relationship; *Interpersonal Relationship; *Mental Health; Psychotherapy; *Racial Differences; Research Projects; *Suicide; Values; Whites; *Youth Problems

155

ED159568 CG012848
Life Situations and Lifestyles of Persons Who Attempt Suicide.
Sakinofsky, Isaac
8 Apr 1978 16p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Suicidology (11th, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 6-9, 1978)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Geographic Source: Canada; Ontario
Journal Announcement: RIEFEB79
A Sample of 228 suicide attempters admitted in the emergency rooms of four general hospitals in an industrial city was studied as part of an ongoing follow-up investigation of the interaction of life situations and stresses and coping skills. Approximately 60% of the sample came from chaotic homes torn apart by family conflict. An assortative mating factor which may operate differently between the sexes is suggested, and the probability that female suicide attempters are self-selected and use this form of behavior as a legitimized way of bringing their marital disharmony to a head is indicated. The proportion of the total sample who were unemployed was striking. There was a clear association between coming from a disordered family background and subsequently living on welfare in adult life, whereas those who came from a stable background were more often found to be supporting themselves. Some evidence exists, suggesting that a childhood background characterized by family strife and dissension is damaging to the development of personality (as exemplified in suicide attempters) and severly impairs the ability to form harmonious sexual partnerships as well as impairing the development of constructive attitudes and skills towards work and self-support. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); Adults; Developmental Psychology; Family Characteristics; *Family Problems; *Life Style; Personality; Research Projects; *Socioeconomic Influences; *Stress Variables; *Suicide

ED159550 CG012819
Why Suicide Prevention Centers Don't Work.
Selkin, James
[1977 9p.; Best Copy Available
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Colorado
Journal Announcement: RIEFEB79
This paper discusses the ineffectiveness of Suicide Prevention Centers in terms of the following: (1) diffusion vs. specific focus; (2) client centered orientation; (3) passive approach; and (4) failure to develop minority programs. Suggestions for improving prevention efforts are presented. (JLL)
Descriptors: Behavior Problems; Counseling Effectiveness; *Crisis Intervention; Literature Reviews; *Mental Health Programs; *Prevention; *Program Improvement; *Psychiatric Services; Psychopathology; *Suicide

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DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

ED156930 CG012516
Covert Sexism in the Study of Suicide.
Cashion, Barbara G.
5 Sep 1977 23p.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Journal Announcement: RIEDEC78
The sociological study of suicide has suffered from a lack of knowledge about women in society. Data regarding women's participation in the labor force and in marriage have been lacking, overlooked, poorly analyzed statistically, and misunderstood. When data on women have not reflected suicide theory based on male rates, female suicide has been treated as if it were a deviant kind of suicide behavior. Suicide theory has been distorted by this general lack of knowledge, as can be shown by a review of major works in the sociology of suicide. However, now that a better understanding of women is available to theorists, including more sophisticated knowledge about the socialization of women and the status of women in the work force and in marriage, it is possible to gain new insights into the suicidal behavior of women. This should further theortical understanding of all suicide behavior. (Author)
Descriptors: Bias; *Females; Literature Reviews; Marriage; Role Conflict; *Sex Differences; *Sex Discrimination; Sex Role; Social Isolation; *Social Science Research; Social Status; *Suicide

ED156766 UD018391
Black Suicide in the Seventies: Current Trends and Perspectives. Discussion Papers No. 483-78.
Davis, Robert
Wisconsin Univ., Madison. Inst. for Research on Poverty.
Mar 1978 29p.; For a related document, see UD 018 390; Pages 4-5 may not reproduce well due to reproduction quality of the original document
Report No.: IRP-DP-483-78
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: RIENOV78
In the past decade, the suicide rate among young blacks has risen to the point where it is nearly as high as that of their white peers. There is, however, a striking contrast in age distribution in the suicide patterns of whites and blacks. Whereas white suicide increases in direct relation with advancing chronological age, suicide among black males reaches its peak in the 15-24 year old age group. Current statistics do not reflect a similar increase in suicides among black women. In this document these and other data relating to black suicide are discussed. The different regional distribution of high suicide rates among blacks and whites are described. Current explanations for rising suicide rates, as put forth in the sparse literature on the subject, are examined. An alternative explanation, pointing to the importance of strong family and communal ties as a buffer against black suicide, is proposed. (Author/GC)
Descriptors: Age Differences; Black Community; *Blacks; *Black Youth; Comparative Analysis; *Differences; *Family Life; Literature Reviews; *Regional Characteristics; Sex Differences; *Social Relations; Statistical Analysis; Statistical Data; *Suicide; Theories; Trend Analysis; Whites

ED156765 UD018390
Black Suicide and the Relational System: Theoretical and Empirical Implications of Communal and Familial Ties. Discussion Papers No. 481-78.
Davis, Robert
Wisconsin Univ., Madison. Inst. for Research on Poverty.
Feb 1978 34p.; For a related document, see UD 018 391
Report No.: IRP-DP-481-78
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: RIENOV78
The findings of a national study of black suicide are reported in this paper. A suitable explanation is sought for the increasing suicide rate among young blacks. The possibility of a link between suicide and the weakening of black community and family ties is explored. Specifically, the isolating effects of inmigration and living alone are examined. These variables are viewed as limiting access to stable relations within the black community. In addition, an attempt is made to determine the relationship between black suicide and educational level as an indicator of social class status. Differences in suicide rates by age and sex are demonstrated in statistical tables. In States with the largest black population, both inmigration and educational level are shown to be strongly related to black suicide. The relationship between black suicide and living alone, however, is weak. It is concluded that a link between a weakening of social relations (via alienation from traditional and familial ties) and black suicide is conceptually and empirically possible. (Author/GC)
Descriptors: Age Differences; Black Community; *Blacks; Black Youth; Family Life; *Interpersonal Relationship; Sex Differences; *Social Isolation; *Social Relations; Social Status; Statistical Data; *Suicide

ED156057 HE010187
Academic Deans and Suicidal Individuals: Comparison and Contrast of Selected Behavioral Outcomes.
DiNapoli, Joan B.
May 1977 197p.; Ph.D. Dissertation, Waldon University; appendixes may not reproduce well due to marginal legibility of original document
EDRS Price - MF01/PC08 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH

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DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

Document Type: DISSERTATION (040)
Journal Announcement: RIENOV78
The research question for this dissertation study was: Do behavioral outcomes identified in people who commit suicide exist in people who publicly exhibit productive behavioral outcomes and have not attempted suicide? More specifically, do selective affective and physiological behavioral outcomes identified in people who kill themselves exist is deans of nursing? The aim was to identify these outcomes in a sample of academic deans of baccalaureate schools of nursing. A survey was used. All computer-generated tables are included. (MSE)
Descriptors: *Academic Deans; *Administrator Characteristics ; Attitudes; *Behavior Patterns; Behavior Theories; *Deans; Doctoral Dissertations; *Higher Education; Nursing; Occupational Surveys; Productivity; *Psychological Patterns; *Stress Variables; *Suicide

ED147674 CG011991
The Relationship Between Stressful Life Events, Locus of Control, and Suicidal Ideation.
Crepeau, James J.
[1976 18p.; Tables and bibliography are marginally legible
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: RIEMAY78
Numerous studies involving suicide attempters and those who commit suicide suggest that the suicidal individual perceives limited control over the environment, the occurrence of stressful life events and a diminished probability of future success. Results of the present study indicate a relationship between the frequency of suicidal thoughts among college students and depression, externally on a locus of control scale and a reduced generalized expectancy for future success. The relationship between frequency of suicidal thoughts and stressful life events is less apparent. Similar findings are evident for suicide attempters. Implications of the findings and suggested directions for future research are also discussed. (Author)
Descriptors: *Behavior Problems; *College Students; Expectation; Individual Psychology; Literature Reviews; *Locus of Control; Personality; Psychological Studies; *Psychopathology; Research Projects; *Stress Variables; *Suicide

ED146535 CG011983
Societal Roots of Violence and Suicide. Summary.
Gil, David G.
May 1977 7p.; Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Association on Suicidology (May 20-22, 1977, Boston, Massachusetts)
Available from: Suicide Prevention Center of San Mateo County, 22010 20th Avenue, San Mateo, California, 94403
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Document Type: BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Journal Announcement: RIEAPR78
Target Audience Practitioners
This essay interprets the dynamics of suicide based on a view of life as an autonomous process of the unfolding of genetically determined potential. The life process does not require external incentives; it depends, however, on needs-satisfying exchanges between individuals and their physical and social environment. Social orders of human groups can facilitate or obstruct these needed exchanges. Obstructions of these exchanges, and hence of the satisfaction of developmental needs, is defined as violence. Such obstructions may result from acts of individuals or from socially structured conditions. The latter form of violence is defined as "structural violence." Suicide tends to occur when individuals feel completely blocked in the unfolding of their potential as a result of structural violence. Conditions in the United States and in other capitalist societies are analyzed and are found to involve much structural violence, reflected in a high incidence of suicide. It is suggested that primary prevention of suicide requires political action toward eliminating structural violence from the social order, rather than merely professional and technical measures. (Author)
Descriptors: Antisocial Behavior; Behavior Patterns; *Capitalism; Death; *Individual Development; Psychopathology; *Social Indicators; *Sociocultural Patterns; State of the Art Reviews; *Suicide; *Violence

ED145357 CG011909
Suicide Ideation and Suicide Experiences Among Social Area Populations: Evidence for the "Process" Hypothesis.
Wenz, F. V.
May 1977 14p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Suicidology (Boston, Massachusetts, May 19-22, 1977); Not available in hard copy, due to marginal legibility of original document
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: RIEMAR78
One low economic status social area and one high economic status social area population were selected for intensive study in the manner suggested by Shevky and Bell. In order to determine the frequency of suicide ideation and suicide related experiences among these social area types, five interdependent questions were asked: (1) Have you ever wondered what it would be like not to exist? (2) Have you ever experienced a strong urge toward suicide? (3) Have you ever contemplated suicide seriously as a solution to a problem? (4) At any time, have you ever actually threatened suicide? (5) At any time, have you ever actually attempted suicide? The term "suicide-related experience" refers to experiences wherein a person has actually thought of committing suicide. The major finding is that suicide ideation and experiences are very common in both social area populations, but more so in the low
(cont. next page)

9

159

160

DIALOG File 1: ERIC - 66-85/NOV

economic status social area. The frequency of thoughts and threats of suicide in the high economic status social area was surprising, given the fact that the suicide and attempted suicide rate for this population was reported as low. The data also indicated that the suicide ideations and experiences identified in the social area samples relate to completed suicide as part of a process. (Author)
Descriptors: Behavior Problems; Death; Developmental Psychology; *Experience; Psychological Studies; *Self Actualization; *Social Influences; *Socioeconomic Influences; *Suicide
Identifiers: *Ideation

ED143938 CG011722
Suicidal Fantasies and Positive/Negative Effects.
Fouts, Gregory; Norrie, Janice
Apr 1977 7p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Psychological Association (Seattle, Wa., April 21-24, 1977)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: RIEFEB78
This study attempted to provide some initial normative data to help professionals and researchers to distinguish between playful and stimulating suicidal fantasies as opposed to serious and compulsive thoughts and behaviours characterized by negative affects. It is argued that the former is a natural consequence of cognitive development, the entry into formal operational thought, which results in the extension from reality into the world of possibility which begins during the period of adolescense. However, when the precipitating mood and consequent affects become negatively coloured, perhaps in part, due to misunderstanding the "normalness" of such thoughts as well as the absence of feedback from significant others, then pathology is likely indicated. When we can make this distinction and monitor such shifts, that is, from spontaneous curiosity and excitement to obsessive thoughts and depression, we shall have taken a large step forward in predicting suicidal attempts and remediating them. (Author)
Descriptors: *Affective Behavior; *Anxiety; Curiosity; *Depression (Psychology); Emotional Development; *Fantasy; Psychological Studies; Psychopathology; *Self Actualization; Self Evaluation; *Suicide; *Young Adults

ED142889 CG011620
Hope and Self-Destruction: The Ratio of External Threat to Feelings of Personal Competence on the Underlying Continuum of Self-Destructive Behavior.
Henderson, James T.
Apr 1976 22p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southwestern Psychological Association (Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 29-May 1, 1976)
Sponsoring Agency: Public Health Service (DHEW), Arlington, Va.
Grant No.: MH-12557
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: RIEJAN78
This study assumes that all suicidal and self-destructive behavior can be placed on a continuum from hopeful (H) to hopeless (S). The author attempts to show that there is an underlying continuum of hope corresponding to what we know about the statistics of suicidal behavior. He employs two operational hypotheses as tests of his ideas: (1) a group of college students who admit to significant amounts of suicidal thought will also be significantly higher in degree of hopelessness than will a comparison group of college students who do not claim to have much self-destructive thought; and (2) among a sample of formerly hospitalized patients, a higher degree of hopelessness will be found among serious attempters than among those who have only made suicidal gestures or threats. (VG)
Descriptors: *Behavior Patterns; *Delay of Gratification; *Emotional Adjustment; Locus of Control; *Personality Problems; *Psychopathology; Research Projects; Self Control; Self Esteem; *Suicide

ED132782 EC092350
Trends in Mental Health: Self-Destructive Behavior Among Younger Age Groups.
Frederick, Calvin J.
National Inst. on Drug Abuse (DHEW/PHS), Rockville, Md.
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The pamphlet discusses methods of recognizing and responding to behavior that can culminate in suicide, with emphasis on adolescents and young adults. Incidence and types of behavior--self-assaultive, self-destructive, and suicidal--are described, clues to aid in the identification of potential suicides are provided, and ten preventive steps are recommended. (IM)
Descriptors: Adolescents; *Behavior Problems; Counseling; Emotional Disturbances; *Identification; *Prevention; *Suicide; Young Adults